Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,170—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th May	PENINSULAR	8291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5761	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7336	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	8234	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	8294	.....	.....
2nd July	VICTORIA	6522	BRITANNIA	6325
9th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7923	MACEDONIA	10509
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6786	.....	.....
30th "	VICTORIA	6522	AUSTRALIA	6801
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	ARCADIA	6601	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7923	.....	.....
27th "	VICTORIA	6522	CHINA	7913

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CARS and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,318	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,735	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 630,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Saxoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, Inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 25

MARCKS & CO., LD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

attend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mosambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 6th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Consignents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission. Saddle for use of rider, Rs. 5 per month. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Vetoral opinions as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

VETERINARY and Certificates of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and economy.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THIS IS NOT A WAR
THEN
NO USE OF WAITING?

We will give Rs. 2,000 FIRST PRIZE with a view to increase the popularity of our English manufactured goods in this Country.

Total Rs. 5,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

	Rs.	As
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS	1	8
QUEEN CHAIN	1	8
LADY'S NECK CHAIN	2	0
ENGLISH LEVER ROUND TIME-PIECE (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE)	3	8
ENGLISH LEVER SQUARE TIME-PIECE (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE)	4	8
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE)	7	8

ENORMOUS SAVING.

WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their cheapness but for their durability and reliable timekeeping for which we give a guarantee to set right, free of cost, including breakage of mainspring, oiling, &c., &c. also we will pay the Postage when sent to us for Repairs.

PRIZE TICKETS issued free of cost up to 7th May, 1904, and the DRAWING will be held on the 14th May, 1904, on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

	Rs.
1 Prize Cash	2,000
1 Do. "	300
1 Do. "	100
10 Prizes Rs. 10 each	200
" " 5 "	2,500
200 Prizes	Rs. 5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS,
[illegible] AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

NOT "ONE OF THE BEST
BUT
"THE BEST"
WATSON'S DUNDEE
WHISKY.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

DARTRING

A perfect complexion
depends on delicacy of skin, which is conferred by
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished.

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on m[illegible]
Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LD., LONDON.
Large Stocks, for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, at
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST.

WHOLESALE RATES for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Institutes, and other large Consumers.
SPECIAL TRADE RATES for Merchants.
All Correspondence and Orders should be addressed to the Company's Sole Representatives in Bombay Presidency.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.

A. HERRMANSON & CO.,

60, WILSON STREET,
FINSBURY,
LONDON, E.C.
(A. HERRMANSON, late 40 years' partner in R. D. WARBURG & Co., London.)

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Desire for imports sole representation for England and European Continent.

BANK CREDITS, IF REQUIRED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins.
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTES.
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS.
CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks.) VERMOUTH.
BEER FINEST PILSENER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of CONDEMNED and OBSOLETE RAILWAY STORES and MATERIAL, WROUGHT and CAST IRON and STEEL SCRAP will be held at the Company's Store Depot, at Nagpur, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 6-30 A.M.

By Order of the Agent and Chief Engineer,

D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper,

Khargpur, 2nd May, 1904.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1904, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. T. K. Gajjar in place of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee M. Jeejeebhoy resigned.

IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1904, to WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE CLUB may REQUIRE a NEW CLUB HOUSE, from 1st April, 1905, and invite offers of suitable Buildings and Sites in a central position in the Fort. A long lease would be taken. Proposals should be made to the Undersigned on or before the 30th instant.

By Order of the Committee,

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th May, 1904.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD,

NOTICE.

MR. H. R. SHORT, having been APPOINTED AGENT for the PORT CANNING and LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, at Canning, the Powers of Attorney granted to the late Agent, Mr. Cowasji Edulji, and Acting Agent Mr. C. C. Khambatta, have been WITHDRAWN.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

FOR SALE.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE being SURPLUS STOCK.—50 Polished Brass Standards weighted at bottom, with B. C., Key holder for an Electric Lamp, Brass Shade Holder, and White Silk Shade. See General Electric Co. Catalogue F-0642, 702 and 8023, at 6-8 0 each.

4, 32 LAMPS, ARC, Johnston and Phillips "ARK," to run parallel on 100 Volts Circuit, at Rs. 37 each.

Apply to

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Military Works, Poona.

OFFERS WILL BE CONSIDERED.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Company, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 9th May, for the ERECTION, CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of the proposed New Exchange and Offices of the Bombay Telephone Co. to be built on Plot No. 83, Hornby Road.

All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Architect, Mr. CHARLES F. STEVENS, 2nd Floor, King's Building, Hornby Road, on or after TUESDAY, the 3rd May.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, to be forfeited in the event of Tenderers refusing to sign the Contract.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. KENNEDY,
Acting Secretary,
BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LD.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come into his charge :—

JAMES HENRY HARRIS, late Assistant, Army and Navy Co-operative, Society, Ld., Bombay.

SITTAPATIBAI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

SIDNEY LENNOX HAMILTON LITTLE, late 2nd Lieutenant in His Majesty's 25th Bombay Rifles, Ahmednagar.

BABUJAN SURAJUDIN, a Mahomedan Pilgrim and late a patient in the Modikhana Hospital, Bombay.

WILLIAM NORMAN THOMSON, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 5th Bombay Light Infantry, Bhuj Cutch.

JAMES LAMB, European, a Government Pensioner and late of Baghdad.

VASSONJI DAMODER and KALLIANJI DAMODAR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants.

PARVATIBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

ISMAIL HUDHA, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Silk Goods Merchant.

JOHN EDMUNDYTH BURN, late Traffic Probationer, G. I. P. Railway, European.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith, all claims must be sent to the under signed at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement in At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay 14th April, 1904.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	28 6	20 7	64 5	47 3	37 11	20
21	22 1	45 4	29 14	21 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	27 7	21 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	28 0	21 15	64 9	47 13	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	28 10	22 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	29 4	22 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	29 15	23 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	24 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	24 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	25 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	26 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	26 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	27 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	28 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	28 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	29 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	30 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 6	64 12	49 0	31 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	32 8	67 14	51 13	43 1	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	33 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 3	34 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	35 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	36 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	38 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	39 7	71 0	55 14	48 3	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	40 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

K. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry harmoniously, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, loss of nervous energy, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and general nervousness debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight,

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Shanghai, Madan, Delhi (Simultaneously).	Ipoh (Perak) Singapore, Kwala Lumpor Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila Cebu, (Philippines).	Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Moultan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6	months	4	per cent. p. a.
" 12	"	5	" p. a.
" 2	years	5½	" p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p.a. compounded half-yearly Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 5.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £93 11-16 = — 3-16
2½ do. Reduc ..... 897 = unchanged
2½ do. Indian Sterling ... = do
Loan ..... £106 1-2 = + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 15-16 = + 1-8

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 3-16 = unchanged
2 months hence ..... 25 1-16 = do
Spot in New York ..... 51 5-8 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25"11 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20"43 = do
New York Demand ..... 4"66 7-8 = — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1-8 per cent = — 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 1 1-2 per cent = — 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 13-16. A.-M. Firm.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 9 3-4. Dome.

WHEAT—
White Karachi 27 3-4 J.-J. Done | Easier.
Red Karachi 27 1-4 J.-J. Done |

RAPESEED—
Brown 28 7-8. M.-J. Sellers, steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 30 3-8. M.-J. Done. Easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 7·62, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-8, Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·37	7·23	7·26
— 1	— 2	— 3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·00	6·58	6·13
— 3	— 1	— 3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·05	6·01	6·03
— 4	— 4	— 4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	Nil

In New York—
Spot ..... 13·80 + 10
Futures, month of July ..... 13·73 + 12
Do. do December ..... 11·77 + 1

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 13 13-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Aug. ..... 13·25 + ·22
Do. do Nov. ..... 11·02 + 9
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 5th May, 1904:—

Cotton	8,337 bales.
Wheat	47,816 cwts.
Linseed	28,817 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	16,559 "
Gingellyseed	3,733 "
Poppyseed	8,969 "
Groundnuts	167 "
Castorseed	2,316 "
Rice	12,565 "
Myrabolams	5,366 "
Cottonseed	2,914 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1,411 "
Jowar	3,562 "
Maize	383 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, May 6.

The cotton market was dull and declining during the greater part of the week and buyers show little disposition to operate at current prices. Receipts of Oomra descriptions have fallen off in the up-country markets, and the total arrivals in Bombay to date since 1st October come to 585,000 bales against 739,000 bales last season. Arrivals of Bengals also show a deficiency of about 200,000 bales compared with last year. The later crops however, are fairly in excess of last season. Dholleras show an increase of 80,000 bales, Broach an increase of 18,000 bales and Comptas and Dharwars of 49,000 bales. It seems improbable that in the present season of abnormal prices, stocks should be retained upcountry and it is more likely that the crops are being hurried forward. Arrivals of wheat, linseed and rapeseed are on a large scale and large shipments are in progress. Consols advanced 1 per cent. during the week, closing however at Rs 5-16 off the top rate and Rupee paper has been steadier on account of various bazaar rumours regarding the new loan provided for in the Budget, Money remains quiet but steady with ample supplies for trade purposes.

COTTON.

Advices of Americans were very quiet in the early part of the week with declining prices in Liverpool and America. There is no change in the statistical position of the article. Receipts continue to fall off compared with last season, and the falling market can only be due to large reductions in the off take by the consuming centres. At he close, however, a steadier tone is apparent and it seems probable that the lower rates current have induced buyers to come into the market. Reports received here by mail state that this year will probably show the largest area ever planted in America.

The following are the daily prices of spot middling cotton in Liverpool and New York since our last week's report.

	Liverpool	New York.
April 29th	7·72	13·75
" 30th	7·76	13·85
May 2nd	7·62	13·95
" 3rd	7·56	13·55
" 4th	7·62	13·70
" 5th	7·62	13·80

In our local market we have no improvement to record. With the completion of April shipments, the enquiry from exporters has dwindled down to very small proportions, and the local mills continue to buy only from hand to mouth. Stocks at Colaba are composed largely of the lower grades for which there is no demand from Europe, Official prices show a moderate reduction since last mail left, but we hear of little fresh business coming to hand, and Spinners' idias in Europe are still considerably below the purity of local current rates for our crops.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	55,522
Receipts from 1st Oct. to May 5th	16,93,890
Shipments for week to Europe	41,484
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,788
Total	43,272
Shipments from 1st Oct. to May 5th Europe	7,79,950
Japan	228,131
China	50,337
Coast Ports	10,420
Total	10,39,444
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	19,040
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	Nil

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone firm.
Estimated sales ..... bales 8,000
Imports ..... do 3,000

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·18	7·03	7·27
+11	+11	+11
Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
7·10	6·46	6·21
+10	+8	+8
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·11	6·13	6·14
+8	+8	+8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	243	229	222	May 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	250	238	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	238	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 251	245	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	244	236	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	245	237	"
Khandwa do. ...	...	252	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	} 255	248		"
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	259	242	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	264	257	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	307	297	...	Rdy. delly
Do (M.G.) ...	306	296	...	25th May
Bhownugger (M.G.) ...	268	258	...	"
Do. (m.G.) ...	265	255	...	"
Mutia (M. G.)	250	238	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	272	"
Western	...	...	230	"
Surat (M. G.) ...	320	310	...	"
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	270	260	...	"
Do (H G) ...	267	257	...	"
Compta (M G)	...	...	283	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

At the beginning of the week the markets ruled very dull for all oilseeds, but the last three days, prices have firmed up a bit, partly owing to heavy ready shipments, and partly in the case of linseed due to native speculation. Linseed closes two annas higher than last mail day, Rapeseed remains unchanged while Poppyseed is about one anna higher. The tendency however, is not strong in favour of a further rise as home markets are as weak as formerly.

Wheat is a little steadier on account of a better demand from Europe but the business reported is only on a very small scale.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:

Cotton	55,522 bales
Wheat	2,03,683 cwts.
Linseed	1,94,071 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,44,505 "
Gingellyseed	20,642 "
Poppyseed	20,160 "
Groundnuts	95 "
Castorseed	1,21,117 "
Rice	25,019 "
Myrabolams	50,403 "
Cottonseed	11 "
Mowraseed	5,828 "
Gram	30,005 "
Jowar	1,520 "
Maize	

SEEDS—
Linseed—Tone easier
Ready ... ... Rs. a. p. 5 1 0
Rapeseed—Tone easier
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.. 4 10 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 3 0
Poppyseed—Tone steady.
Ready 5 2 0
Castorseed—Tone dull.
Ready 19 0 0

WHEAT—Tone steady.
Soft red Ahmedabad Rs. 27-8
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 28-0
Hard Red .....Rs. 24-0

FREIGHT.

The market has been quiet during the past week and the quantity of business booked, reported in the bazaar, was on moderate lines. There is little change in quotations from last mail. We quote:—

May shipment ..... p.p 14s. 3d.
June do. ..... p.p. 14s. to 14s. 3d.
July to December ..... p.p. 14s.

The following charter is reported:—
S.S. "Nordpol," one p.p. 14s, two p.p. 14s. 6d., May loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th April last as compared with that of the previous week:—

(LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	12,80,110	Decrease.
Other Deposits	8,73,359	Decrease.
Sundries	23,742	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	64,886	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities ...	unchanged	
Credits on Securities	97,445	Increase.
Loans, do. ...	1,21,207	Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased...	24,701	Increase.
Balances with other Banks ...	99,955	Increase.
Sandries	27,985	Increase.
Cash	25,70,541	Decrease.

These figures show an increase in the Trade Demand of 10·92 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 1 lakh up and that of the Bank of Madras shows a decline of 12 lakhs. The official rate in the three Presidency Banks remains unchanged from last week. The rate for short fixed deposits for two or three months is 3 1-2 per cent per annum, and the tone of the local market is quiet, but steady.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 22nd April:—

	Rs.
Silver coin	9,85,63,187
Gold coin and bullion	16,51,84,087
Silver held as security	8,18,630

Total of notes in circulation Rs. 36,36,45,820.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening was 55·60 lakhs. On Wednesday, at the weekly allotment, 50 lakhs were put up for tender, of which 31·30 lakhs were taken in bills at Is 4 1-32d and the balance, 20·10 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at Is 4 1-16d, tenderers at these rates receiving 23 per cent. Extra bills were afterwards allotted at Is 4 1-16d amounting to date to Rs. 40,000. For next week the amount to be allotted is Fifty lakhs.

The mail of the 22nd April brings £ 80,000 silver and £ 80,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 26,10,000
Bombay	" 9,20,000
Madras	" 5,40,000
Total...	Rs. 40,80,000

The mail of the 29th April brings £ 50,000 silver and £70,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 17,00,000
Bombay	" 16,80,000
Madras	" 38,0,000
Total...	Rs. 37,80,000.

The mail of the 6th May brings £ 120,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 15,00,000
Bombay	" 16,30,000
Madras	" 4,40,000
Total...	Rs. 35,70,000

EXCHANGE.

This market has been very steady with all sterling quotations unaltered, from day to day, and a moderate amount of business passing at current rates. Bank Demand remains at Is 4 1-16d for near delivery and Bank T. T. is generally quoted at Is 4 1-32d, though it has been occasionally obtainable at Is 4 1-16d for ready Contracts were passed to some extent at Is 4 1-32d each month June to December. It mercantile paper 3 months sight credits, D. A. are quoted Is 4 7-32d from May to October delivery, and it is doubtful if any concessions were given off this rate. For six months sight D. A. Is 4 5-16d was done for ready. For November we quote Is 4 1-4d. December Is 4 9-32d and January Is 4 5-16d. The tone of the market, ready and forward is quite steady. In Far Eastern exchange there has little doing during the week.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... Is. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... Is. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. Is. 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do do Is. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 8 do do ... 211 1-4
Marks 3 do do ... 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 129
Shanghai 30 do do 178
Japan 30 do do 146

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The settlement on Monday last passed off quietly. During the day the margin between cash and the forward settlement widened to 5 annas, and budlies were arranged at 98·3 for cash and 97·14 for 31st May delivery. The market has since improved to 98·12 for cash and 98·10 for settlement and the tone is firm, owing to a scarcity of cash paper and various rumours regarding the new loan.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 98-12
3 1-2 per cent 31st May	Rs. 98-10
3 per cent ready	Rs. 85-8

	Payable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	104 4
4 per cent " " ...	1930	104 12
4 per cent " " ...	1932	104 12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1931	103 4
4 per cent " ...	1943	103 12
5 per cent " " ...	Tanna	116 117
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Improvmt Trust ...	1939	103 4
4 per cent " " ...	1961	103 4

BULLION.

The off-take for ready silver is very good, hence the price is maintained about one rupee higher than for forward delivery. A good deal of the metal was cleared away from our market on the settlement day. The London rates remain fairly steady owing to the enquiry on account of India. The Banks have sold only a small amount during the week.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 0 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 3
Bombay do	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 9
Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	64 14 0
Do, 1st settlement	64 9 0
Do. 2nd do.	63 14 0

PIECE GOODS.

The matket has been rather quiet during the week but prices are well maintained. Demand from upcountry is slack but in view of the stiffness in Manchester quotations, dealers do not feel disposed to reduce prices. No indent business has been done, but a few sales of goods to arrive for early shipment are effected by firms.

LOCAL YARNS.

The yarn market is very firm with a good general demand. Fully 25,000 bales have changed hands this week, the Mills having sold freely to shippers China markets are stronger and rates are gradually creeping up to those ruling here.

METALS.

Copper and yellow metal are quiet and no forward business is reported. The local tendency, if anything, is downwards. Iron and Steel are steady and a small business was done in galvinized iron sheets for near shipments. Spelter is firm and advancing; Quicksilver and Piglead are quiet.

COALS.

This market is quiet and small sales are reported of Bengals; Desherghur ready at Rs. 12-4, Jardin's Navigation April shipment at Rs. 11, and May shipment at Rs. 10-12 and Gopalichuck ready at Rs. 11-2. Imports into Bombay in April are as follows:—

English	18,630 tons.
Bengal	59,974 "
Japanese	211 "
Australian	2,688 "
Total	83,003 "

SHARES.

The market has been steady during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs 1,282 1-2. In Mills Companies, Manekjee Petits have improved to Rs. 1,970 cum-dividend; Morarjee's are quiet at Rs 1,775 and Sholapurs at Rs 1,800 cum-dividend. Southern Marathas have advanced to Rs. 125 Kohinoors are unchanged and quiet at Rs 350, Centrals have improved to Rs. 1,535, Swadeshis to Rs. 855 cum-dividend. Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 870. China have improved to Rs 560 cum-dividend. Queen Mill shares have improved to Rs 536. Carrimbhoys an quiet at Rs 625, Davids at Rs 215 cum-dividend. Standards are steady at Rs 370 cum-dividend. Presidency have improved to Rs. 550 Sassoon Mill shares are unchanged at Rs 675 X. D. and Sassoon Silk at Rs. 490 X. D. Ganges Spinning shares have changed hands at Rs. 487 1/2. Tapty Valleys are steady at Rs. 382-1-2. Press shares are steady at

advanced in prices. Hingolees have improved to Rs. 161 1/4; Indian Cotton to Rs. 166 1/4. New Berars to Rs. 540 Mofussils to Rs. 540, Harvey and Sabapathy to Rs. 635, Volkarts to Rs. 1,010. In Miscellaneous list Alcocks are steady at Rs. 274 cum-dividend, Badham Piles at Rs. 156, Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 7475. Quarter shares have changed hands at Rs, 1,865, and are steady at the rate. Kemps have changed hands at Rs 255. Treachers at Rs. 500. Bombay Telephones are unchanged at Rs, 24 1/2, Bombaylce have improved to Rs, 44. Port Canning and Land I. Co's, shares have improved to Rs, 410, The rest of the Companies are all steady and unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... steady
18 rats ....
Mr. Moot Hlownugger ..... quiet
The Manchester Market has been ....
1-32 -2 per cent Consols 89 11-16
2½ per cent Rentes 97
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 85 15-16
Bar Silver 25 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £33,800,000, Decrease £7,00,000; Public Deposits £7,500,000, Decrease £9,00,000; Other Deposits £42,000,000; Increase £11,00,000, Government Securities £17,300,000, Unchanged, Other Securities £25,400,000, Increase £10,00,000. Notes and Gold £33,700,000, Decrease £3,0,000. The Banks Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE TRADE OF LADAKH.

THERE are one or two points of interest for commercial men in India in the report on the trade of Ladakh, through it is just twelve months since the close of the year with which the report deals. There was a decrease of 108 maunds in the consumption of Lhassa brick tea and an exactly corresponding increase in the weight of Indian tea, but whereas the Lhasa tea remained steady in price at the high figure of Rs. 92 per maund Indian tea fell from Rs. 30 to Rs. 24 per maund. There is perhaps some slight evidence of increased popularity of Indian tea among the poorer classes, who cannot afford the high priced Lhassa article, but it is quite clear that Indian growers have not yet produced an article which in any way compares with the high class China brick tea in the opinion of Yarkandi and other Central Asian consumers. It is said, however, that some smart traders have discovered a method of remoulding the Indian bricks and doctoring them to make the tea taste like the Lhassa article, and this accounts for the increased sales of Indian tea. There was a further decrease in the value of European piece-goods exported from Ladakh, indicating the steady growth of Russian competition fostered by bounties, but the value of exported Indian cottons (manufactured) more than doubled as compared with the previous year. However, there is little room for the continued development of this trade. One feature of the export trade from Ladakh was the great demand for coral. No less than 216 maunds of this article were carried over the Ladakh border, fetching over Rs. 1,000 per maund. There is practically no limit to the demand for coral ornaments among Russians, Tibetans and another Central Asiatics. The Ladakh trade is very largely governed by the traffic in charas and the great fall in value of this drug led to something like stagnation in several branches of trade. Prices in the Punjab had fallen rapidly owing to overstocked markets, and the small traders who had journeyed thither found themselves after the sale of their supply of the drug with little or no money to purchase articles for export. In connection with the trade between India and Chinese and Russian Turkestan, carried on via Ladak, it is observed that the cotton piece-goods and sugar of Russia are rapidly driving the Indian goods out of the market owing to the bounty system, and the Russians are endeavouring to improve the quality of local cotton by distributions of seed. They have also established cotton cleaning presses at Kashgar and Yarkand, and there is an increasing export of raw cotton to Russia. In other directions, such as the trade in spices, leather indigo and brocades, Russia cannot compete with India, and there is probably room for development in these directions.—"Pioneer."

"QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOME."

THE subscriptions which have been received up to the 30th pril are as follows:—

	Rs. a.
Lieut General Sir A Gasslee	100 0
Captain Packard, R A	15 0
Lieut-Colonel Hallett A D G	10 0
Colonel O'Malley 21st Cavalry	50 0
Major Budd, 116th Mahrattas	20 0
Offrs 1st Bn The Leicester Regiment	79 8
Surgeon General W H Hay	25 0
Collected at Abbottabad by Col Martin 2-5 Gurkha Rifles	108 0
Officers 23rd Cavalry F F	75 0
Brigr General E Hamilton	50 0
Lieut-Colonel H Lees A V D	25 0
Collected at Neemuch by Lieut-Colonel W A Forb's	47 0
The Commander-in-chief in India	300 0
H E's Personal Staff	150 0
Officers 1st Bn Durham Light Infantry	50 0
Major-General Sir G Pretyman	100 0
Colonel Aylmer	20 0
Major Norie	20 0
Captain Hay, A D C	10 0
Brigr General F H Whitby	32 0
Lieut-Colonel H O Onslow	20 0
Major T N Bagnall	20 0
Captain S G Butler	20 0
Brigr General Hepburne H A	32 0
Lieut-Colonel K Lees A V D	20 0
Lieut.-Colonel A H Clark-Kennedy	25 0
Lieut-Colonel H L Hutchins	25 0
Colonel Scott R E	20 0
Captain E E Wood	20 0
The Governor of Madras	150 0
H E's Personal Staff	95 0
Officers Comp 28th Hazara Mountain Battery..	20 0
Officers at Nowgong	125 10
Officers 8th Punjabis	75 0
Officers 7th Carnatic Infantry	74 4
Offrs 95th Canada L I	39 11
Officers Carabiniers	40 0
Lieut G F T Oakes	10 0
Captain Bacon R E	10 0
Captain Preston A T O	5 0
Government House, Mahableshwar	175 0
Officers 30th Punjabis Infantry	30 0
Officers 46th Punjabis	45 0
Officers 2 Suffolk Regiment	108 12
Officers 33rd Light Cavalry	100 0
Officers 2 East Lancashire Regiment	112 0
Lieut-Colonel Onslow R E	20 0
Captain Greenstreet R E	10 0
Lieut Corry R E	15 0
Lieu-Colonel F H Hancock	15 0
Captain Young R I M S	25 0
Major G A Browtrigg	15 0
Major R J O Stuart, R A	45 0
Major C H Roe R E	30 0
W Bde Winton Esq.	25 0
Total...	1964 5

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 30th April 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 30th Apl. 1904—				
G I P system...	2,44,861	8,03,536	11,807	10,59,266
I M R do ..	68,202	1,71,128	3,468	2,32,798
Total....	3,03,063	9,74,7-6	15,275	12,93,064
Actuals for corresponding week ending 2nd May. 1903—				
G I P system...	2,06,833	9,54,699	6,457	11,67,989
I M R do ..	73,174	1,24,371	766	1,98,311
Total....	2,80,037	10,79,006	7,223	13,66,300
Increase or (G I P R Decrease... (I M R..	+ 38,028 — 14,972	—1,52,031 + 46,757	+ 5,350 + 7,702	—1,08,673 — 31,439

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.

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NAVY WORSTEDS,
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PUNJAB.

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
THE DINING ROOM is now open to non-residents.
Large Parties can also be served in the Private Dining Rooms or on the Terrace
THE HOTEL ORCHESTRA will now play regularly during Dinner on Tuesday and Friday Evenings from 8 to 10 p.m., also on Thursday Afternoons during tea service from 5-30 to 7-30.
THE BILLIARD ROOM, with Three New Billiard Tables, and the
AMERICAN BAR are now open to the Public.
MESSRS. HENRY SEIFERT & SONS, Vienna, have exhibited a New French Billiard Table in the Billiard Room of the above Hotel.
MOTOR CARS and Private Carriages can be had on Hire by the Day, Week, or Month.
LARGE STOCKS are held of Selected WINES and LIQUORS, especially bottled for the "TAJ MAHAL" HOTEL, as also Wines from the Carlton Hotel, London, and Hotel Ritz, Paris.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dagfred 6626tons, Captain D M Milberg will sail today for Bankok with a general cargo.

THE barque Mary Jane, 599 tons, Captain J Brinck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Natal 31st January in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan McNeil, 2504 tons Captain S Baker sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kilbrennan, 3332 tons, Captain I K Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 27th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1219 tons, Captain Wenziker sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with general cargo and 22 natives as cabin and deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Romulus, 1651 tons, Captain G Grivetti, arrived in harbour on Thursday morning from Trieste, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino, S N Co's steamer Duca Balduino, 6044 tons, Captain F Nicra, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Genoa, 18th April with a general cargo and the following passengers —Captain Davis, Sister Francina, Sister Joan, Mr Lignoli, Mr J Rank, Miss Sandford, Mr F Weber, and Mr A H Wilson and 78 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana 2123 tons, Captain T Miller sailed yesterday for Zanzibar Durbar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr O C W Sands, Mr and Mrs G M Tow, Mr Sandford, Mr H Dixon, Mr and Mrs F H Pailthorpe, Mr and Mrs Pestonjee Sir F C Rose, Mr Shapurjee Nanjee, Mr N C Mulani, Mr K Dhanjee, Mr F V Von Milder and 200 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
In the Stream.

R I M S Canning....Wilson.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone.....Comdr Jones.....Royal Indian
H M S Perseus.....Capt M F Hill.....Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Royal Navy
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr G Mariner.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence.....Lt Comdr Rowcell.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator..Comdr T H Heming Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat No. 102.....
Do No 103.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	apt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	762	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Mutbhai
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co
Jelunga	3261	Windsank			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Hindura	2315	Maude			M M & Co
Fuzilka	2257	Wilson			M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Motomile			Bo and P S N Co
Onipouta	3620	Cunningham	Calcutta		M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Nadira	2207	Kapnick			P & O Co
Colobatia	3120	Houstoun	Calcutta		M M & Co
Labuan	2294	Garnier			K Nixon & Co
Baron Fairlie	2324	Goudey			W & A G & Co
Feronia	1950	Kent			A Montochoffo & Co
Balharat	2864	Longden			P & O Co
Henry Holdaw	893	Fowle	Gulf		S & P S N Co
Bentley	743	Parker			Bombay C.
Vermont	3725	Hayes			W & A G & Co
King Arthur	1981	Burnel			Bo & P S N Co
Silsra	1494	Crookslow			M M & Co
Nuzzia	2019	Thompson			T M & Co
Lawada	2124	Hill	Zanzibar &c		M M & Co
Romulus	1651	Grivento			A Strandes
Kilbrenna	2332	Wilson			
Mary Jose	899	Brinck			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
4	City of Vienna	2979	Morrison	Karachi	9-5	K Nixon
1	Haddon Hall	2765	Abraham	Liverpool	10-5	K Nixon & Co
D	Colenso	2332	Shoskell	Hull	7-5	P Mutlu
2	Asmah	1940	Hansen	Calcutta	7-5	B P S N Co
K	Derwent	2351	James	London	10-5	W & A G & Co
L	Puri	257	Ahmed	Repairing		Shipd & Co
P	Patiala	1429	Sharp	Repairing		M M & Co
Q	King Robert	2514	Galbraith	Hull	10-5	F Muir

P. Dock Transport.

Fultala	2702	Lemarchand	Aden	10-5	M M & Co
Surada	3400	Honeywood	Aden	8-5	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	10-5	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Cinque	Genoa	14-5	F Ferrero
4	Cauri	715	Bois	China	17-5	G Ferrero
5	Idar	2040	Milne	Antwerp	14-5	K Nixon
6	Peninsular	2240	Cubitt	Aden		P & O Co
6	Umballa	3148	Hughes	Liverpool	10-5	M M & Co
8	Powderham	1850	Tonis	N F	12	Hoosein
10&11	Iran	4468	Jacobs	Dunkirk	13-5	K N & Co
12	Moldavia	4225	Gordon	London	14-5	P & O Co
13	Camberwell	2389	Haines	Antwerp	7-5	M M & Co
16	Duke of Norfolk	2437	Anderson	Hamburg	14-5	

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Henzada	1310	Hodgson	Gulf	10-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Duc Balduino s	Voera	Genoa, April 18
	Romulus s	Grivetto	Trieste, April 24
6	Kilbrennan s	Wilson	Calcutta, April 24
	Mary Jose (barque)	Brinck	Port Natal Jan 21

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Tabaristan s	Paramour	Karachi
	Loodiana s	Grist	Zanzibar, &c
	Reichstag s	Wenziker	Zanzibar, &c
	Clan MacNeil s	Beer	Amsterdam

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Romulus, for Trieste and Venice
" Viravu, for Calcutta, &c
" Lawada, for Zanzibar, &c

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
COLOMBO, MAY 6.

The P and O Co's steamer Behzad with China mails left Colombo to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Monday the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on the 9th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer Oceanien, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday 6th instant at 5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1 bale wool M Ratansi 33 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 3000 cw. myrabolams Eujee Oomersey; 1392 cwt myrabolams Madhowjee 173 cwt myrabolams Wagjee Boomer; 2 bales wool and 20 bales goat hair H M Aoba; 4000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Umballa s—152 bales cotton waste Tyabjee and Co; 47 bales wool F F Campbell and Co.

Australia s—150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 25 bales wool J Karra; 32 bales wool K B Telang 24 bales wool C Soonderjee; 1000 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Australia s—12 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malavia s—2000 cwt wheat 4400 cwt mussoor and 7400 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 20 cwt fishmaws A Chagla and Co; 13 bales hides F E Boyce and Co.

Derwent s—2½ cwt horns J at Rahimtoola.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—100 bales hemp Riddle Reeve and Co; 396 cwt. cottonseed Ralli brothers.

King Robert s—2053 cwt myrabolams H Jethabhoy; 6826 cwt wheat Ralli brothers 4540 cwt cottonseed John Fachiri 1000 cwt castorseed J A Hoobie and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Derwent s—100 bales cotton and 350 cwt linseed 9000 cw wheat Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt mustardseed and 6000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iron s—2000 cwt wheat J A Hoobie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Camber well s—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Idar s—150 bales cotton and 150 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton and 1000 cwt wheat Volkart Bros; 200 cwt rapeseed and 250 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 3 bales twist Graves Cotton and Co; 1000 cwt myrabolams Ahmedbhoy and Co; 2000 wheat Tata and Co; 50 cwt myrabolams F Dewanjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Duke of Norfolk s—140 bales cotton A Gianoncelli and Co; 85 bales cotton Graham and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed Sassoon J David and Co; 200 cwts gum Arabic Jeevo and Co; 2000 cwts oilcake meal Rahimtoola Bros; 200 cwts rapeseed Ismail E Kassim and Co; 1500 cwts myrabolams Ahmedbhoy and Co; 100 cwts oilcake meal Graham and Co; 1000 cwts myrabolams G Maddinejad and Co; 6000 wheat and 3500 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers;

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Vienna s—5288 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers, Australia s—3 cases green tea A and A Bassam 4 pot roses Gh Abdool Hossein.

FOR GENOA.

Ambala s—1400 cwts linseed, John Fachiri

FOR TRIESTE.

Romulus s—339 bales cotton Volkart Brother; 52 cwt chirayta 18 Vindaree; 900 cwts Myrabolams shells 467 cwts myrabolams Lehunart Bros

FOR VENICE.

Romulus s—350 bales cotton and 1200 cwts castorseed and 2000 cwts castorseed Graham Lam and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mankin s—200 bales cotton J Meoljee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—1000 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—256 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co; 216 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 1 bales cotton Tata and Co; 350 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

YET another stage in the history of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" has been reached. The Municipal Council of Milan has, after much pressure, been forced to recognise that the once magnificent composition threatens to disappear entirely. One more attempt at restoration is therefore to be made. The work, however, is to be of a purely preservative character, being confined to rejoining those portion of the plaster which have lost cohesion. There is now little left of the famous fresco save the acquisite grouping, and the many vicissitudes through which it has passed make sad reading for the art lover. It stands on record that Leonardo disliked fresco, and in addition to being very dilatory in its execution he made the fatal mistake of painting in one colour on the plaster. But the picture was not even completely finished. Leonardo, having endowed the two St. Jameses with more than earthly beauty despaired of creating a face for the central figure which should approach his ideal, and left the head unfinished. But this did not affect the reputation of the fresco, and when Louis XII. was at Milan he was so eager to possess it that he sought to skin the wall, but the architects and engineers of the time were unequal to the task. The picture's perfections were soon to be marred. The paint peeled off in scores of places, following an inundation which made a damp wall still more damp. In the middle of the 17th century careless monks actually cut a doorway through the lower part of the wall, destroying the legs of the figures in the centre of the "Cenacolo." In 1726 the piece was badly restored. Napoleon's soldiers turned the Refectory into a stable, and soon after came another inundation. The last repainting was in 1853. Happily, innumerable copies were made while yet the work was fresh from the master's hand.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904.

NATAL.

To those who want new fields for their energies, we recommend a careful perusal of "Natal, a new Illustrated Official Railway Guide and General Handbook, published by authority" and compiled and edited by Mr. C. W. Francis Harrison. Natal is presented as combining the latest resources of civilisation with the most picturesque natural scenery; it holds out the promise of rich mines of gold and it is already active in the production of coal. Its arable land is practically inexhaustible. It offers every variety of climate and soil, plain, valley and mountain, excellent railways, some game and elaborate game-laws, floral wealth such as few countries can display, magnificent and useful forest and fruit trees, a settled government that encourages industrial enterprise, a busy progressive white population, and loyal natives of a peaceful and contended character. All these good things must offer irresistible attractions to the emigrant who should there find himself surrounded by immense possibilities. The Colony has made vast strides in the last eight years and is now, according to the statistics and descriptions here detailed, shouldering her way into a foremost place among the provinces of the Great British Empire. Emigrants are proceeding in numbers to Natal, and if they be men of muscle and "mental grit," they will be welcomed, for here, as elsewhere, the fittest and the most energetic are the only people who can help to develop, and themselves take advantage of the wealth that lies fallow in the land. A timely warning marks the fact that it is not a country where the idler or the weakling can hope to enjoy the good things of life. The emigrant must not only have a trade or calling, but he must equip himself before landing with all the information possible of the economic situation in Natal that can affect his trade and render it available. In industries and manufactures, the country is doing much, and her sugar-mills, distilleries, iron-works, electric light and cycle works, and hundreds of minor factories for almost everything a country wants, are kept busy. Over 700,000 acres of land are tilled besides grazing and wool producing tracts; that cultivated by the whites is tilled in a close and systematic manner, the natives work a larger area, but treat their farms spasmodically, growing chiefly mealies and kaffir corn for their own consumption without much reference to export or manufacture. Sugarcane is one of the chief crops favoured by Europeans who crush it in thirty-six sugar mills, the natives consume the cane otherwise. Tea is also grown on a fairly large scale, and sell at nine-pence a pound. The planting of the wattle tree is now being seriously undertaken, the bark being valuable for export, and it brings in about five pounds a ton. Sugar is worth nineteen, on an average. The coal raised in the Colony is of considerable importance. In 1901, 596,200 tons was the amount brought to the surface, valued at £549,439 at the pit's mouth. Fruits of many kinds flourish, but the banana is the staple of this trade, from twelve to fifteen acres being under this paying crop. The Rand absorbs many plantains and they are also shipped to foreign markets. If experts in fibre and silk set to work in Natal, they would find a good field for their labours. Coffee growing, arrowroot making, tanning, oil-pressing are all industries that can be pursued with profit. The compiler keeps far away from the subject of the shortage of the labour supply, but it must exist as elsewhere in South Africa. That the pressure here may be less severe is accounted for by the fact that Natal gold mines have not yet been really exploited and the population is not dense enough in any centre to seriously tax the resources of the neighbouring land, and it must not be forgotten that Indians are settled in the province and steadily pursue the industrious tenor of their way.

Now that the frontiers of Natal are no longer at the mercy of savages, and that a settled government promises the peace necessary for the flourishing of art and industry, there is certain to be an expansion of cultivation and of manufactures within her borders. Exports will no longer have to run the gauntlet of a bel filled with hostile tribes imposing as many disabilities as the most rigid tariff zone. The time of stagnation is passing away and the days of enterprise are at hand. Bombay might take a leaf, even several leaves, out of the book of the Government of Natal. In her programme agriculture is to be carefully fostered and its interests advanced. A well qualified Director of Agriculture has been already appointed. Government Experimental Farms will be started, and a scheme of afforestation is under consideration. The development of the fruit industry, with a view to an export trade, will be placed in the hands of an expert pomologist. A Dairy supervisor has been to America and Denmark to learn the best methods for treating cows, milk and butter. The Government Entomologist has his hands full assisting farmers to fight the pests that interfere with agriculture, and devising schemes to circumvent the locusts that swarm regardless of consequences. Analyses of soil and irrigation are initiated by the department. Seeds are got from all over the world and given free to farmers. The Government Bacteriologist is now devoting his attention to the chief diseases that attack cattle, horses and sheep. The rivers are strewn with trout ova, procured from England and from the Cape, and the results obtained are encouraging. Gold exists in "banket and reef formation," but so far gold-mining has not developed as a permanent industry.

Natal's chief harbour Durban is the starting point for her three railways, those along the north and south coast, and that leading direct into the interior. Along these lines the reader is taken to all the chief stations and towns, and an exhaustive description given with profuse illustrations of what nature or man has done in every direction. The battle-fields are noted, and a large map gives a bird's eye view of the theatre of the war, now happily a thing of the past. A short resumé of the actions or sieges and pictures of the monuments to the many brave men who rest in atal make the itinerary from Colenso to Glencoe of peculiar interest. The rivers of Natal though offering many beautiful stretches and innumerable and fine waterfalls cannot unfortunately be called waterways. There are only two rivers out of the many that are navigable for even a few miles from the coast. The formation of the country rising rapidly in terraces from the sea level to the heights of the Drakensberg range—12,000 feet the highest point—make the course of the rivers a succession of leaps at longer or shorter intervals. There are an immense number of rivers, of which the chief is the Tugela that at a point early in its career leaps down the rocks 1800 feet at a bound. This is magnificent, but does not make for navigation. The Umzimkulu, though inferior in size, is a more useful river, and flows through very beautiful scenery. Another, the Umkomaas flows mostly through wild and interesting surroundings that would delight the tourist. The country is well-watered and fertile. The regular terraces in which nature has contrived Natal provide it with a very varied climate. The Drakensberg range from which all the rivers flow, is often seen crowned with snow. Below this mountan range lies a terrace about 6,000 feet above sea level and three others of successively lower altitudes lead down to the sea-coast, the mean temperature rising as the land descends. In some of the wilder districts there is still some game, but strict laws have been passed to protect almost all species from the middle of August to the end of March. A special license from the Governor or Resident Commissioner is necessary before killing game even within the open time. Certain animals in Zululand, such as the hippopotamus and black rhinoceros may only be killed on payment of ten pounds for each head, and only two may be killed in a year by the same sportsman. These and other stern rules have been rendered necessary by the unmeasured slaughter that went on in years past, practically denuding Natal of large game. There are still many kinds of antelope, blesbok, rooi-reibok and klipspringer, and it may be hoped that protection will preserve them some time longer. The population of nearly a million, Europeans, Natives and Indians, have a fine home in Natal. The Indians and other Asiatics numbering 74,385 supply the greater part of the reliable labour. No objection to the presence of this section of the settlers is made in this official Guide, although the opponents of the importation of Indian labour into other parts of South Africa are not slow to point to it as an example in support of their opinion that Asiatics should be excluded from South Africa. Probably the Natal authorities recognise, without dwelling on it, the difficulty presented by the scarcity of labour and face the status quo in the spirit that is certainly best calculated to attain the end they have in view, the development and betterment of the country, and the avoidance of disturbing race questions.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

UNDER the title of "the New American Navy" Mr. John D. Long has written a history of the circumstances and developments which have resulted in the efficient naval system and equipment which the United States possess and regard with such pardonable pride. To some the title of Mr. Long's work may not seem altogether explicable, but as a matter of fact, it is a title properly applied to the United States naval fleet, which has come into existence since 1879. In that year the States possessed five steamers classed as first rate warships, but they had been built for twenty-five years and were obsolete and practically useless as men-of-war. Then again there were twenty-seven second raters, but the state in which these ships were is indicated by the fact that three lay in the stocks and were rotten and worthless, seven were not fit for repairs, and only nine were really in a condition to put to sea. The rest of the fleet consisted of twenty two sailing vessels, but of these only five could navigate the sea. The makings of a new fleet was then in progress. There were twenty four ironclads, fourteen of which were ready for effective service and two torpedo vessels, but the latter were evidently not considered to be of much value, for they were described by the naval authorities of the time as being "rather heavy," and not working so handily as was desirable" for the purpose for which they were intended. This was the condition into which the old American Navy had fallen. A quarter of a century has passed and the new order of things has come about through strenuous enterprise, hard earned experience, and a popular demand for an efficient naval system. The reformation dates from the period of office of President Arthur. It was he who formed the Naval Advisory Board, and in 1881 the scheme which was organised by Rear Admiral John Rodgers was entered upon. There has been as much difference of opinion between the various naval schools of the States, as between the leaders of naval opinion in Great Britain, but the dominant feature of all development has been a determination to benefit from the experience of the navies of other nations. Every striking naval event in any part of the world had its effect in the new American navy. The battle in the Min river in China led to the construction of armoured cruisers; the events of the Chilian Civil War in 1891 led the naval authorities to pay close attention to the construction of torpedo boats, and then, of course, there was the influence of the war with Spain which has stimulated an alertness in connection with naval matters which will always ensure the state of the navy being efficient and ready for emergency. Mr. Long tells of the early days of naval enlistment. This was a difficult matter at the period of the naval revival. The sailors, who earlier in the century had gained for the States a reputation for maritime prowess, had given up their avocation and "gone west." The result was foreign enlistment and no less than nineteen nationalities were counted on one ship. Only 87 crew could speak English. Those days have been tided over and there are not more than ten per cent of foreigners to-day in the American navy. The book deals with the Spanish War more leniently than one might expect. There is no doubt that the Americans have learned a valuable lesson from it.

"WESTRUMITE."

A FORTNIGHT ago, the Bombay Municipality were considering the possibility of the use of "Westrumite" in this city for the purpose of laying the dust upon the thoroughfares. It will be remembered that it was proposed by the Commissioner to treat the Apollo Bunder with the new composition, and he asked for a grant of Rs. 1,500 from the Corporation's surplus cash balance to purchase locally a quantity sufficient for the experiment. During the progress of the discussion, it was pointed out that some six months ago the "Westrumite" Company expressed a desire to perform the experiment without charging anything for the supply of the article, and eventually as the result of an amendment it was decided to inform the Company that they might, if they chose, undertake the matter themselves at their own expense. It is to be hoped that this timorous method of approaching the question will not result in the abandonment of the project. The cost of the article is not much, and after all, were the success of the experiment doubtful the city stands to gain more than it does to lose. It is quite certain that anything that could be done to relieve the city of the obnoxious plague of dust which always infests it and becomes so unbearable as the hot weather advances, would be gladly welcomed and that the question of the expenditure of such a sum as Rs 1 500 would not be considered in any way excessive by the city at large. Crude oil has been tried, and we believe that it has been to some extent successful, but there are some objections to this method which will probably prevent its being put into extensive practice. "Westrumite" has, however, been given a fair trial, and it has done well. The annual meeting of the "Westrumite" Company Limited which was recently held in London resulted in an increase of capital and the financial condition of the Company shows how it is getting on. Many municipalities in other parts of the world have tried the article and there does not seem to be any reason to dispute the fact that it has been admirably successful wherever it has been used. "Westrumite" is not only used for laying the dust upon public thoroughfares, but also in the making up of roads and for the prevention of dust in mines. Its value in the latter connection is great in view of the miners' disease which results from the respiration of dust particles. The same also applies to the dust of great cities, and in Bombay particularly incalculable benefit would accrue to the city's health, if a proper and efficient means could be found to get rid of the all pervading dust. It is to be hoped that the city will at least give this method a trial.

THE PHILIPPINES.

HAVING given independence to Cuba, there are signs that the United States will soon be called upon to do the same for the Philippines. The Washington Government is prepared to contemplate Filipino independence as a condition of the remote future, but representatives of the large body of opinion opposed to expansion have quietly organised a new movement in favour of the early grant of complete self-government to the islanders. America discovered that she had undertaken an unsatisfactory task when she set out, in the name of freedom, ostensibly to liberate the Philippines from the yoke of Spain. It has always been declared by the Filipinos that American policy, subsequent to the defeat of Spain, went back upon definite promises made to the insurgent leaders as an inducement to keep Spain occupied in the Pacific, while the affairs of Cuba were being regulated. It was the failure to fulfil those promises immediately that led Aguinaldo and his compatriots to turn upon the Americans and to entertain them with three years of guerilla warfare that led many people in the United States to deplore that the operations had ever been sanctioned. Now, a committee calling itself "the Philippine Independence League," has been sending round a petition calling upon both political parties in the approaching National Conventions to promise complete self-government to the Filipinos at an early date. The question promises to secure a prominent place among the subjects upon which the Presidential campaign will be conducted. Already there has been a remarkable expression of opinion from many leaders of thought in favour of the Filipino claims. Religious and educational leaders have been invited to express their views and the signatures to the petition include the names of more than thirty bishops, besides other distinguished clergymen, forty college presidents and a host of college professors. An appeal from such people is manifestly embarrassing to the politicians and the Administration. They are not yet prepared to concede Filipino independence, but they will find it difficult to ignore representations having such influential support.

H. E. THE VICEROY during the current week has been inspecting the various Secretariat offices in Simla.

THE date of the Polo Tournament at Simla for the Beresford Cup has been postponed from the 30th May to the 6th June.

THE Somaliland Field Force will be concentrated ready for embarkation by the end of next week, when the trooping should begin. This is advisable in view of a possible early break of the monsoon.

LORD CURZON has consented to preside at the annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service which will be held as usual in London next June. A large attendance than usual is expected on this occasion.

IT is probable that the scheme for an electric railway from Abbottabad into Kashmir may shortly come to the front. The details have, however, yet to be worked out as to the water-power available for generating the electricity.

THERE has been a good deal of traffic on the Nushki route to Seistan during the past cold weather owing to supplies having had to be forwarded to Colonel Mc Mahon's Mission. This should have served to stimulate trade generally, as the caravans on the return journey to Quetta were available to traders.

COLONEL LONGE, Surveyor-General, has arrived at the Headquarters of the Government of India, where he will probably remain for several weeks. Major Bythell on return from furlough has assumed charge of the Engraving and Drawing Offices, Calcutta, vice Major Fleming, Assistant Surveyor-General who has proceeded Home on leave.

NEWS has reached Rome from Asmara that a new telegraph line between Massowah, Asmara, and Addis Abeba has been opened. The line, which is eight hundred kilometres long, with several stations, is managed by an Italian staff and has been constructed by the Italian Government in agreement with the Abyssinian Government.

WHEN Major Ramsay, R. E., Inspector of Works, appeared at Newry Barracks, the other day, and asked to see the plans of the alterations which are being carried out, there was no demur. Neither was there any suspicion of his good-faith when he altered the plans, called out the fire brigade and inspected it, dined and slept with the contractor and borrowed some money before he started for Armagh the next morning. But now the inhabitants of Newry are laughing at the military authorities, for the major is only an "old soldier" in the sense that he is wanted by the police on five similar charges of fraud.

THE Truth of the saying we live and learn—a tag which has not yet been included in the "Index Expurgatorious" now being compiled by innumerable correspondents of the "Saturday Review"—is constantly being demonstrated, the latest demonstrator being a local Indian contemporary. In the course of a report of a meeting of Christian converts in Madras we are told that Mr. Kadirvelu Nayanar, a recent convert, who called the meeting together, spoke at length, and in the course of his remarks said that Brahmin converts were forced, as it were, by European Missionaries, . . . to shave off their heads, action which, rightly enough, the speaker denounced. This statement probably accounts for another speaker saying that the Native Christians were not a growing and progressive community, for when there is no life how could anyone expect growth. Sermons alone could not improve the state of things.

AT a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in Edinburgh, particulars were submitted of a cist with an Iron Age interment recently discovered in a sand-pit on the estate of Moredun, Midlothian. The cist lay nearly east and west, and measured internally about four feet in length by two feet in width and 20 inches in depth, and contained a double unburnt interment. By riddling the soil from the interior of the cist there were obtained an iron fibula two and a half inches in length, a small iron ring brooch or buckle, and an iron pin carrying an open, circular head projected beyond the line of the body of the pin similar to one found in the Broch of The Laws, Monifieth. This is the first case of an Iron Age interment, presumably older than the Viking period, that has been recorded in Scotland. Dr. T. H. Brice described the characteristics of the two skeletons found in the cist. They were those of two young individuals, one of about 21 years of age and the other probably of 25 to 30 years. The younger was probably a female. The skull of the elder differed from the Stone Age type, and from that of the short cists of the Bronze Age. It also differed appreciably from the Scandinavian type of the Viking time, and approximated to the more modern type of skull.

ON April 9th, the Mohawk Moore and Burgess Minstrels tracked their last joke

PORT ARTHUR JEOPARDISED.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF RELIEVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Japanese fleet appeared behind Liaotishan promontory at Port Arthur to-day, and that transports with troops arrived at Pitsowo with the object of landing.

Admiral Alexeieff, by an Imperial Ukase, has left Port Arthur to rejoin the active Army. The command of the Port Arthur fleet will temporarily be entrusted to Admiral Vitgeft.

The new Japanese loan will be ten millions sterling of which five millions will be issued in London and five millions in New York.

Reuter (Tokio) says that General Kuroki reports that a careful search over Sunday's battlefield revealed 200 additional dead and wounded Russians.

LONDON, MAY 6.

General Kuropatkin has asked the Red Cross Society for two thousand more beds for the military hospitals at the front.

A "Daily Chronicle" despatch from Shanhaikwan says that much uneasiness exists there, owing to the report that Russia intends to despatch troops to the neighbourhood of Shanhaikwan in order to get behind the Japanese approaching Niuchwang.

The Chinese are strengthening their garrisons and moving four thousand troops nearer to the Great Wall.

LONDON MAY 6, 8-15 A.M.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that it is officially announced that a force of Japanese began landing on the Liaotung Peninsula yesterday but the place and numbers of the force are withheld.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Japanese have landed on the Liaotung Peninsula opposite the Elliot Islands.

Reuter (Tokio) states that General Kuroki reports that during the panic in the Russian retreat on Sunday, a large body of Russians mistook a smaller body for Japanese, and killed and wounded eighty of their own men.

An officer who took part in Sunday's battle states that only five or six Russian battalions and two batteries were able to retire in order, the others ran in the most complete confusion and that the Russian carts stampeded abandoning their loads of stores.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 5th May states that the "Times" Tokio correspondent reports that Japanese opinion is to the effect that the Russian strategy on the Yalu lacked offensive and initiative.

The "Standard's" Tokio correspondent reports that 25,000 Russians occupied enormously strong positions on the Yalu which were stormed by 45,000 Japanese.

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent wiring under date May 5th, says:—Port Arthur is bottled up and a bombardment is proceeding.

It is rumoured at St. Petersburg that at the battle of Chin-tien-chen the Russians lost 7,000 and the Japanese 10,000,

KUROPATKIN'S VALOUR.

Of General Kuropatkin, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in Manchuria, it is recalled that in the days of the Russo-Turkish campaign he was so courageous that in the fights around Plevna and the Shipka Pass, Skobeleff invariably trusted him with leading those desperate sorties against the Turkish positions which revealed so admirably the magnificent qualities of the troops engaged on either side in that war. At one time Kuropatkin was the only member of Skobeleff's original staff remaining alive, and at a moment when the fighting was most severe and 2,000 Russians had fallen in one hour's desperate "melee", Kuropatkin, in an almost hopless effort to storm one of the Turkish redoubts, rushed into the fray with a little band of 300 men behind him. The wonderful valour of the enterprise sustained the attack, and the Turks temporarily evacuated the position. Barely a handful of the 300 returned, however, and there was none who was not wounded. Kuropatkin himself was bleeding from a gash in the forehead which compelled him to remain in the hospital for a month. At the Shipka, he was so badly wounded that he was left for dead upon the field. Luck was with him, however, and, sorely wounded and bleeding, he was saved from the effects of an all-night exposure by the dead bodies of some Turks that had fallen across him. The occasion was a night attack, and Kuropatkin lay wounded unconscious on the ground, protected, however, by the bodies of his foes. In the morning he recovered sufficiently to make his way to the Russian camp. It is impossible to say how many times Kuropatkin has been wounded, but the number of his wounds is infinite, while the tally of the men that he has killed runs into scores. A keen fighter, he is also a man of remarkably fine physique, as he was trained in a harder school than most modern Generals.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN PERIL.

Statement by Lord Lansdowne.

TURKEY'S DILATORY METHODS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

In the House of Lords to-night Lord Lansdowne replying to Lord Spencer, confessed that the progress of reforms in the Balkans was disappointing, and that if not accelerated we might be confronted with a situation causing the gravest anxiety.

THE RAND LABOUR QUESTION.

Alleged Illtreatment of Natives.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The motion of Mr. Seely to adjourn the House of Commons on the ground of the ill-treatment of natives in the Rand was last night negatived by 213 against 150.

THE SOMALILAND FINISH.

Colonel Swayne, Consul-General for Somaliland now in London, returns to Berbera immediately with full political, military and civil powers.

General Egerton and 4,000 troops leave as soon as transport is available.

BETTING ON THE JUBILEE STAKES.

The following is the latest betting on the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Stakes :—

13 to 2 against D'Aiglon.
13 to 2 against Dean Swift.
7 to 1 against Templemora.
8 to 1 against General Cronje.
10 to 1 against Fermoyle.
100 to 8 against Cerisier.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MAURUS JOKAI DEAD.

Famous Hungarian Novelist.

LONDON MAY, 6.

The death is announced of Maurus Jokai the Hungarian novelist.

Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, was born in 1825 at Komarom, and was left an orphan at the age of twelve. He was educated at Presburg, Papa and Kecskemet; he studied law and received his diploma, but never practised, as he has always devoted himself to literature. His taste for literature developed very early. He published two poems in a newspaper at the age of nine. He was only seventeen when he wrote a tragedy, The "Infant Jew", which has just been recovered after fifty years, and will appear in the collected works. Jokai plunged into the storm and stress of the revolutionary struggle with boiling enthusiasm, starting at twenty-one as editor of a Liberal paper, the "Eletkepek." In 1848 it was his happiness, on March 15th, to proclaim the "Twelve Articles of Pest" to the populace, gathered in the public square of Pest, with the concurrence of Petofi, who declaimed his poem Jalpra Magyar (To arms! ye men of Hungary). Jokai married at this period Rosa Laborfalvy, a celebrated actress, who impersonated Shakespearian heroines. When Russia stamped out the War of Independence the Austrian Government sentenced Jokai to death, but he was in safe hiding in the depths of the forest of Borcd. His wife's strategy gothis name inserted on the register of army lieutenants who capitulated at the surrender of the fortress of Komarom. Thereby Jokai obtained a passport which saved his life. For two years he wrote under assumed names for an illustrated weekly, and rapidly produced pseudonymous historical novels and dramas. At last Hungary obtained a Parliament, and Jokai then started the first Hungarian comic paper, supplying both the articles and the pictures himself. He was for two sessions a member of the Chamber of Deputies. As editor of the "Hon," the great political paper, he fell again under the ban of the Government, and was sentenced to a year in irons, part of which was remitted. Up to this time—1861—he had written 350 volumes of poetical works each under a different name besides works scattered through newspapers and reviews. One must go back to Lope de Vega for a parallel. That Jokai was full of energy will be seen from his own account :—

'I elaborate my novel to the very last dialogue, mentally: I then write with great rapidity and without erasure. The manuscript of all my work is in my own hand (some one has calculated their contents to be seventy-two millions of letters): my writing is round and firm, and is not larger than grains of poppy-seed. I feel all I write. The characters in my novels contemporaneous with my own epoch are living men, and the fact that they seem extraordinary makes them none the less real. Perhaps, were the tales woven not in this fashion but after more fortunate authors, whose creations lie outside themselves, my characters would present a finer appearance; but what would become of their wings? This defect cannot be corrected. I grow old, but not wise. The public must accept me as I am."

The great dream of his old age was to unite with the pen of a poet the History of the Foundation of the Fatherland, by "Arpad," a work in which history will be intermingled with myths and traditions. He wrote over 200 romances.

His principal works were :—Savage Flowers (1847), The Golden Age in Transylvania (1837), The Turkish Dominations in Hungary (1853), The New Landlord (1862), Good Old Assessors Oceana, The White Rose, The Accursed Family, Poor Rich Men, The World Turned Upside Down, The Romances of the Next Century Black Diamonds Beloved to the Scaffold, The White Women of Leutschau etc.

The Green Book, 1897; The Lion of Janina, 1897; Dr. Dumany's Wife, 1898; A Hungarian Nabob, 1898; The Nameless Castle, 1899; The Poor Plutocrats, 1899; The Tower of Dago, 1899; Debts of Honour, 1900, The Baron's Sons, 1900; The Day of Wrath, 1900; Manasseh, 1901; Halil the Pedlar, 1901, Dramas,—King Koloman (1868), Manhies Sinister (1856), Georges Douza (1858), Milton (1878), etc.

THE AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

In the application regarding the insolvency of William Watson and Co., Mr. Garth, who appeared for Mr. Brock Keen, contended that the vesting order having been made in England in favour of Mr. Brock Keen, the trustee, all property in England and elsewhere, vested in him and there was no property of the insolvents in Calcutta which could be vested in the Official Assignee by order of this Court. Therefore his client was the only person who was entitled to ask that the property now in the possession of the Official Assignee might be given up to him. Mr. Justice Henderson said he would give judgment later on.

THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Sir Andrew Fraser has returned to Darjeeling and arrived there yesterday.

A MOTOR RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

A GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT.

The Government of India have sanctioned the purchase of a steam motor coach, costing Rs. 32,000, for trial on short branches of the North Western Railway. The coach will be capable of attaining a maximum speed of 30 miles an hour and will carry six first, eight second, eight intermediate and 44 third class passengers with luggage and sufficient coal and water to run thirty miles without replenishing.

It is believed, that steam motor coaches can be economically employed to give a more frequent service on branch lines where it does not now pay to run more than one ordinary train a day for passengers. With one of these coaches on a branch line leading from a junction through which several passenger trains run, it would be possible to have a service connecting with all or most of such trains. The new trial coach will be used on the Sialkot Branch, and if it proves a success the intention is to use others between Umballa city and cantonment, Meerut city and cantonment, Jullunder city and cantonment, Sehwan Bunder and other short branches.

BANGALORE RACE PREPARATIONS.

BANGALORE, MAY 6.

Bob Vinall has been engaged again this year to start the big Mysore and Bangalore races which are to come off in June and July respectively; and Mr. Cursetji Dhunjisha is to do the handicapping.

Oscar Digma, Mr. Chowdhury's rainer and Jimmy Watson, Mr. Apcar's trainer who went to Australia at the end of the Calcutta season are expected back here early in June.

Colonel Desaraj Urs has just imported a very handsome English pony. The horse was landed at Bombay only last week and appeared for the first time on the race course here this morning; he will probably run at the Poona meeting in September.

There is to be a series of three extra days' races here on May 28th and June 4th and 11th for the benefit of owners who wish to make their final selections for the Mysore meeting.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF BANGALORE.

No time is being lost in elaborating the scheme for the electric lighting of Bangalore from the Cauvery Falls Power building; operations have been begun on the line of the cableway from the falls to the Gold Fields at a point 12 miles south of Bangalore where power is to be switched off into this station; the survey operations have also been commenced to lay the route from this point into Bangalore.

Some of the Mysore students, who are now qualifying in electrical engineering in New York and who are to attend the St. Louis Exhibition for instructional purposes, are expected out in June of next year and will be immediately employed on the Cauvery Power Works on Rs. 250 a month each.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

THE WORK OF ESTABLISHMENT.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

A Resolution in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, regarding the Co-operative Credit Societies Act is published, the Government of India desiring to explain for the information of their officers and of the public at large the considerations by which they have been influenced in framing its provisions and to indicate the principles in accordance with which they desire that the Act should be worked. The history of the movement in India is traced, and the Resolution then proceeds.

GOVERNMENT'S AIMS.

There were two cardinal objects which the Government of India kept in view in framing the present Act. The first is simplicity. Some of the schemes which were laid before them were far too elaborate for the comprehension of the classes for whom they were intended, who certainly, could never have complied with their provisions. The second is elasticity. The aim has been to lay down merely the general outlines, and to leave the details to be filled in gradually on lines which experience of failure or success and the natural development of the institutions may indicate as best suited to each part of the country. So far, therefore, as it deals with the constitution of the societies, the provisions of the Act have been confined to those general principles which all Co-operative Credit Societies must accept as a condition of being permitted to enjoy the advantages afforded by special legislation. There are other matters in respect of which some guidance and some restriction will be necessary and they have been left to be dealt with by the Local Governments in accordance with local needs, in exercise of the rule-making power which the Act confers upon them. But the Government of India desire to impress upon all Governments that simplicity and elasticity are as essential in the rules framed under the law as they are in the law itself, and that, especially in the first instance, and until further experience has been gained, the regulative interference of a Government should be limited strictly to essentials, so as to leave spontaneous growth unhampered. The experiment is as necessary within the Province as it is within the Empire. The present legislation is especially designed to assist agricultural credit, which presents a far more important and a more difficult problem than does in dustrial credit though it is recognised that societies may properly be started in towns also by non-agriculturists and it is even possible that in some places the establishment of town banks may usefully precede and even assist the starting of purely agricultural societies. If in any town people start a society on a co-operative basis of their own accord, it will be possible to encourage and help them and to give them the benefit of official advice, but in the opinion of the Government of India it should be left to the people themselves to move in such cases, and local officers should be instructed that rural societies are to be their first care. The agricultural problem is more serious and far more difficult to deal with than the industrial problem; and it is necessary that the effort should be concentrated."

THE SCOPE OF THE ACT.

The principal provisions of the Bill are then explained at some length, and the position as it at present stands is thus detailed :—"In the body of the Act have been included those provisions which it is believed will be suitable to the type of co-operative societies that is most likely to come into existence in this country, and these provisions will constitute the normal law, which will apply of its own force to these societies in general. But a Local Government will have an absolutely free hand to depart from or vary them on condition only that it does so by a special order in each case, and after full consideration of the circumstances which justify the departure. Of course, it is intended that this power should be exercised only in behalf of societies the aims of which are consonant with the objects which the Act is intended to promote, but subject to this restriction, that freedom of experiment, to which the Government of India attach so much importance, is secured in the fullest possible measure. Of the matters that are left to be dealt with by the Executive Order the most important has reference to the grant of financial assistance by the Government to societies. The Government of India recognise that there is a danger of obscuring the co-operative principle by lending them State Funds, and that no societies wholly, or mainly, financed by the Government can ever attain the objects in view, but such advances will have a value beyond the mere use as capital since they will be an earnest of the reality of the interest taken by the Government in the movement, and will, under the conditions to which it is intended to subject them, stimulate the thrift and self-help which should be a condition precedent to their grant, and they doubt whether any substantial progress will be made by rural societies in many parts of the country unless such assistance is given. They, therefore, sanction advances to such societies, to be made in even fifties of rupees, which will be free of interest during the first three years after the registration of any society. But no advance should be made to any society so as to cause the total amount advanced to and due by it to exceed the total amount of money subscribed and deposited, or of the share capital paid up by the members, or to exceed Rs. 2,000. With reference to the first condition it may be explained that it relates only to deposits made by members, for which the society would be liable only to its own members and that in fixing the amount of State assistance in the case of such societies the deposits made with the society by outsiders, which in reality are loans, to the society, should not be taken into account. The object of limitation is to encourage the provisions of funds by members themselves by regulating the amount of State aid according to an amount contributed by them to the working capital of the society. In other words to secure that the extent of such assistance given by the Government shall be made to depend upon the amount of thrift and effort which the members have shown as evidenced by their own subscriptions and deposits. It is, of course, possible that the restrictions might be evaded since members of a society might for the purpose of securing a larger measure of State aid, deposit sums which would be withdrawn as soon as the loan was secured, but the Government of India consider that the matter may safely be left to the Local Government. It may, perhaps, be advisable to take into account only those deposits which have been made for a fixed term, and, in any case, it will be necessary for the Registrar to satisfy himself, before recommending an advance in any case, that the deposits are bona fide. No portion of the advances should bear interest or be recoverable during the first three years after the registration of a society, except in the event of its being wound up, and thereafter they will be recoverable by annual instalments not exceeding one-tenth of the advance, and will bear interest at four per cent. The Registrar should be empowered to suspend payment of any instalment of the capital on the payment of interest due, and upon sufficient cause shown, and such suspension should operate simply to postpone the payment of the suspended instalment and of all subsequent instalments by one instalment period. It has been thought advisable to reserve the power to recover these advances summarily, if necessary, and provision has been made for this purpose in Section 26 of the Act."

AN EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE.

The Resolution concludes as follows—"Such is the general character of the action which commends itself to the Government of India. They recognise that it is essential to start cautiously and to progress gradually. The whole matter is one in which we have to feel our way and to purchase our experience, and if action on a large scale were attempted in the first instance, it is possible that many failures might result, which would fatally discredit the principle; while on the other hand a very few really successful instances will encourage imitation and set an example which will quickly spread. While State help and support will be needed to begin with, the object to be kept in view is to teach people to help themselves, and we shall not have succeeded unless we are eventually able to withdraw that support. The Government of India have already insisted upon the absolute necessity for simplicity if the system is to take root among the peasantry. They desire, further to lay stress on the necessity of reducing the restrictions to a minimum, so that the people may be encouraged (subject to certain necessary safeguards) to work out the problem on their own lines with such guidance and advice as can be given them. The Local Governments have been addressed on the subject and in the course of the instructions which they have received, as to the steps to be taken to bring the Act into practical operation they have been invited to select a few districts of each province in which they think the experiment may be most hopefully tried. These should present some variety of conditions so as to give variety of experience. An important factor in the choice will be the personal character and influence of the District Officer, and the probability of his remaining in charge of the district for some time to come. The immediate charge of the infant societies, when once started, should, in the opinion of the Government of India, devolve upon the Registrar rather than upon the District Officer, but it is the latter who must give the first impulse. He must select the places in which the experiment is most likely to succeed; and he must suggest to the people that they should try it, putting it to them as an action to be taken not by the Government, but by themselves, and explaining how far, and in what way, the Government is ready to help them. Even after the society is launched his active sympathy and support will always be essential, and the Registrar will work in constant consultation with him. In this manner, the Government of India trust that, with the co-operation of the Local Governments, the scheme may be given a fair trial, and neither suffer from the absence of that official guidance without which a successful start cannot be hoped for in this country, nor be prevented by too much supervision and too many restrictions from attaining its full development. They also trust to the intelligent co-operation of the more enlightened sections of the community with the more ignorant classes. The time for practical measures has now arrived, and it is the hope of the Governor-General in Council that there may be no delay in getting to work."

THE NEW VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill are giving a number of small dinner parties to make the acquaintance of the Government of India officials; the next parties will be given on Monday and Tuesday.

On Wednesday her Excellency presides at a meeting of the Dufferin Fund committee.

THE TIBET MISSION.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND ATTACKED.

DESPATCH FROM THE AMBAN.

Colonel Younghusband was attacked early on the morning of the 5th instant at Gyantse by 8-0 Tibetans from the Shigatse direction; the attack was repulsed with heavy loss at 6-30 a.m. the British casulties are two wounded of the 32nd Pioneers. All is well now at Gyantse and the Tibetans have fled.

KALATSO (TIBET), MAY 5.

Gyantse May the 3rd :—A despatch from the Amban received to-day states that he wrote to the Dalai Lama regarding the militant action of the Gyantse monks, and also asking for transport, and accredited representatives to accompany him to Gyantse on May the 3rd.

The Dalai Lama replied disclaiming any knowledge or responsibility for the action of the Gyantse monks, but said nothing concerning the transport or negotiations.

The Amban has written again urgently to the Dalai Lama regarding the latter, and when a reply is received he will communicate with the British Commissioner.

A party comprising three companies of Native Infantry and one company of Mounted Infantry with maxims and seven-pounders, left Gyantse to-day for a more extensive reconnaisance towards Karola.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The figures published to-day show that the decline which is taking place in plague mortality throughout India is slower than appeared from last week's returns. There is indeed a further heavy enhancement in the number of deaths in the Punjab, where 34,000 people died last week against 24,000 in the previous seven days. Kashmir and the Hyderabad States also return slightly increased mortality. Everywhere else the disease continues to decrease, the Bombay Presidency, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Mysore, Central India and Rajputana all sharing in the improvement.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified :—Captain C. H. Hensley and Lieutenant S. R. Christopher, I. M. S., to the Punjab Jail Department and to the temporary charge of the King Institute, Madras Presidency, respectively.

Mr. C. M. B. Seagrim of the Central Provinces Police to Political employ and the Rev. J. G. Philip to Military employ.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The retirement is notified of Major C. S. Williams, Indian Army.

Captain Jeffcoat, 86th Carnatic Infantry and Lieutenant Cochran, 40th Pathans are placed on temporary half pay and sub-conductor G. Stevens, Ordnance department is transferred to the pension establishment.

The Good Service pensions vacated by the late Majors-General Smith and Strong are conferred upon Sir Bindon Blood and Sir Charles Egerton.

Majors Kreyer, Purdon, Hodgson, Mackwell Davies, Taite, Thomson, Christie, Melvill, Kerrich Hunter, Waldron, Reid, C. Young, J. Young, Younghusband, Hutchinson, Dobbs, Aplin, Phayre Tempier, King, Ommanney, Parkin, Dobbie Piers and Eardley-Wilmot are gazetted Lieutenant-Colonels and Captain Thacker as Major.

Commissaries E. Delmege and G. Young are gazetted to Honorary rank of Major and ten deputy Commissaries in the Ordnance Department six in the Supply and Transport Corps, two in the Public Works Department, one in the Military Work's Services, four in Miscellaneous Departments and four in the Barrack Department to the honorary rank of Captain.

A step of promotion is gazetted to the Bengal Assistant Surgeons Heppolette, Milcher, Weston and D'Cruz vice Davis supernumerated.

The following officers resign their commissions in Volunteer Corps :—

Captain Halliday in the Behar Light Horse; Captain Clark in the first Calcutta Volunteers; Captain Mactighe, Mussoorie Volunteers and Lieut. Colonel Tate in the Poona Volunteers.

The Volunteer Officers' decoration is conferred upon Captain Gow of the Bangalore Volunteers, Captain Tulloch and Lieutenant Sealy of the United Provinces, Light Horse; Captain Gill of the Lucknow Volunteers and Captains Walker and Sibold of the Bengal and N. W. Railway Volunteers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

A Colonel on the staff is to be appointed at Jullundur as a temporary arrangement, the appointment being done away with at Rawalpindi.

Government have sanctioned the payment of a capitation allowance on behalf of eleven volunteers of the Poona Volunteer Rifles who are absent on Field Service in Somaliland.

Extra pensions for 1904-05 for officers of the Indian Medical Service have been granted to Lieutenant-Colonels G. S. Griffiths (Punjab) J. C. Fullerton (Bengal), J. Lancaster (Madras). and Kirtikar (Bombay.)

Lieutenant Musson, 114th Mahrattas, is confirmed in, and Captain Gale, 8th Cavalry, is posted to, the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant Willis, 75th Infantry, joins the 58th Rifles, Frontier Force.

Another step been taken towards the completion of Lord Curzon's scheme for transferring the charge of the frontier to irregulars; regular troops were withdrawn from Tunk on the 5th inst when that post was taken over by the military police.

As all the available Royal Indian Marine vessels will be employed in bringing troops back from Somaliland, it will not be possible to send the Hampshire Regiment home before the Assaye sails.

A transport is being taken up for the details as it were to safeguard the Assaye, but it is unlikely that she will be completely filled and ready to sail until a few days after the departure of the Assaye.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning with drafts ex s.s. Assaye will leave Bombay on the 16th May arriving at Calicut and Rangoon on 19th and 27th idem respectively.

The Government of India have ruled that when an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps is transferred to a station, carrying a higher rate of charge allowance, he must be viewed as transferred to a more lucrative appointment for the purposes of para 103 (2) of the Army Regulations, India, Volume 10.

The undermentioned officers have passed an examination in Urdu by the Higher Standard:—Second-Lieutenant A. M. Scovell, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant J. E. Hext, 31st Lancers; and Lieutenant W. H. Anderson, 33rd Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. Newcome, 130th Baluchis, has been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. S. Hay, 64th Carnatic Infantry, has been appointed Squadron Officer, 31st Lancers, vice Captain W. P. Bannerman, seconded as Officiating Commandant, Aden troop.

Corps of Light Horse in India will all receive Lee-Enfield carbines, pending re-armament in the course of the next few years with the new short rides.

The United States Department of Agriculture announces, as a result of extensive experiments, the discovery of an invaluable solution which purifies foul water and absolutely destroys the germs of typhoid. Among the ingredients of the mixture are lime water and sulphate of copper. The discovery resulted from the experiments carried on by an agent of the Department who was sent to study certain slime ponds in Georgia. Having tested the solution exhaustively, he reported that it was not [illegible] preventive of typhoid, destroying [illegible] disease within an hour, and [illegible] effect upon mosquitoes.

ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

PLETE REORGANIZATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

An important Army Order is published, bringing into force a complete reorganisation of Horse and Field Artillery in India. It abolishes the existing station commands of the Royal Horse and the Royal Field Artillery and authorises the appointment of three Lieutenant-Colonels, Royal Horse Artillery, to command Horse Artillery Brigades, and of fifteen Lieutenant-Colonels, Royal Field Artillery, to command Field Artillery Brigades.

The brigades of Horse Artillery will consist of two batteries each at Umballa Meerut, and Mhow.

The Field Artillery brigades are for the present to consist each of three batteries grouped as follows :—(1) Rawalpiudi including Peshawar; (2) Campbellpore including Multan and Jullunder; (3) Mian Mir including Ferozepore; (4) Meerut including Bareilly; (5) Lucknow including Fyzabad and Cawnpore; (6) Allahabad including Barrackpore and Dinapore; (7) Jhansi including Agra; (8) Jubbulpore including Saugor (9) Hyderabad (Sind) including Karachi; (10). Nasirabad including Neemuch and Ahmedabad; (11) Kirkee including a fourth battery when in cantonments; (12) Ahmednagar including Camptee and one Kirkee battery and also a fourth battery when present; (13) Secunderabad; (14) Bangalore including Bellary; and (15) St. Thomas Mount including Belgaum.

The Rawalpindi, Lucknow, Secunderabad and Bangalore brigades will also include the command of the Horse Artillery located in these stations. One adjutant (a seconded captain) and a Lieutenant-Colonel's clerk are sanctioned to each of the brigade staffs, Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, mentioned above and brigade staffs consisting of one regimental Sergeant-major and one trumpeter are sanctioned for three brigades of the Royal Horse Artillery and eleven brigades of the Royal Field Artillery, i.e. to all brigades of the Royal Field Artillery except No 4, viz, the brigade of Royal Field Artillery (howitzer) and three brigades of the Royal Field Artillery on the peace establishment which are each split up at three separate stations.

Lieutenant-Colonels and Adjutants, Royal Field Artillery, will move with their Brigade when it, or the greater part of it, moves in relief. The remainder of the brigade staff will always move in relief with their brigades, except when these move in relief of one of the brigades for which a subordinate brigade staff is not authorised, in which case separate orders will be issued as to the disposal of that brigade staff. Ammunition columns of the Royal Field Artillery form part of whatever brigade is located at the same station and do not move in relief.

Consequent on the above, the following re-distribution of lieutenant-colonels and adjutants is ordered :—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Cauliffe to command the Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery at Meerut.

Lieut-Col. J. M. S. Brunker to command the Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery at Mhow.

Lieut-Col. J. W Dunlop to command the Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery at Umballa.

Lieut-Col Eardley Wilmot is unposted.

Lieut-Col H. S. Dawkins to command the 44th Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. Keir to command the 39th Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. S. D. Rainsford to remain in command of the 1st Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Simpson to command the 38th Brigade.

Lieut-Col. W. G. Massy to command the 6th Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Bullward to command the 5th Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. A. Beatson to command the 4th Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. O'Neill to command the 41st Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. F. B. Elmslie to remain in command of the 7th Brigade,

Lieut.-Col. D. C. Carter to command the 42nd Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell to remain in command of the 3rd Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Boteler to command the 40th Brigade,

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Daniell to command the 46th Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Haggard to command the 45th Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. T. Western to command the 43rd Brigade.

Lieut.-Col E. J. K. Priestley to command the Royal Garrison Artillery, Hughly defences; and Lieut.-Col. R. Thackeray to command the Royal Garrison Artillery, Nowgong.

Adjutants :—Capt. J. A. Hobson to be Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery Brigade, Umballa.

Capt. R. N. Greathed to be Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery Brigade, Meerut.

Capt. J. G. Dennistoun to be Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery Brigade, Mhow.

Royal Field Artillery.—Captain A. Koebel to be Adjutant of the 44th Brigade.

Capt. A. U. Stockley to remain Adjutant of the 1st Brigade.

Capt. C. E. P. Parry to be Adjutant of the 42nd Brigade.

Capt. W. R. L. Davies to remain Adjutant of the 6th Brigade.

Capt R. M. Johnson to remain Adjutant of the 5th Brigade.

Capt. H. N. St. J. Maule to remain Adjutant of the 7th Brigade.

Capt. H. E. Carey to remain Adjutant of the 4th Brigade.

Capt. L. M. Philpotts to remain Adjutant of the 3rd Brigade.

Capt. S. Browne to be Adjutant of the 38th Brigade.

Capt. W. C. E. Raikin to be Adjutant of the 39th Brigade.

Capt. H. T. Belcher to be Adjutant of the 49th Brigade.

Capt. L. B. Montresor to be Adjutant of the 43rd Brigade.

Capt. C. F. G. Washington to be Adjutant of the 41st Brigade

Capt. A. G. Arbuthnot to be Adjutant of the 45th Brigade.

Capt. E. H. Willis to be Adjutant of the 46th Brigade.

Batteries of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery not located at the head-quarters of their Brigade are now in the same position in respect to discipline as detachments of infantry.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

FIFTH DAY.

POONA MA

The Bantam Weights.—In the first contest Corporal Blackman of the 10th Hussars beat Private Wilson of the Royal Scots. The next, bout was between Private Henderson of the Durham Light Infantry and Private Byrne of the Royal Irish Rifles; in the second round Henderson felled Byrne who was thus counted out.

The Light Weights.—In the first bout, Private Meniff, of the A. and S. Highlanders won against Private Harris of the Durham Light Infantry. In the next contest Gunner Chapman, "G" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery won against Corporal Jones of the 10th Hussars. Then Gunner Greene of "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery had a tussle against Private Hayes of the Essex Regiment and won easily.

The Officer's Middle Final.—In this contest Captain Kemp, I. M. S, won. This is the third successive night Capt. Kemp entered the ring and won.

The Middle Weights :—Private Weir R. I. R entered the lists against Private Crake but the latter, having broken his thumb in the last contest, was unable to fight. The next bout was between Private Hall, Leicesters and Private Swan, R. I. R.; in the third round Swan injured his hand and gave in. Then Private Hill of the Essex Regiment tried his skill against Sergt. Chesterman of the East Surreys; in the first round Chesterman felled Hill who was counted out. Private Grant R. I. R. then won a contest with Bombardier Gibson of the 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The Light Weights.—Drummer Bollard of the Connaught Rangers won against Private Shoyer of the 15th Hussars.

The Bantam Weights; Private Scannell of the Wales Borderers had a contest of six rounds [illegible] Sword of the Connaught Rangers and [illegible] points.

THE MOTOR CAR IN INDIA.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

II.

We pointed out in our first article on this subject what were the chief requirements of a motor car intended to be used in India. Climate, the condition of the roads, the especial necessities of the people of the country all have to be considered by the dealer who would cater successfully for this market. We have referred to points which enter vitally into the construction of a car, but there are many other little points which have also to be considered which would never enter into the calculations of the manufacturer dealing simply with home or exclusively western requirements. There are the tyres Now when the motor car was first introduced, it was thought that pneumatic tyres would be unsuitable and solid rubber was tried. Solid tyres, however, quickly proved a failure. Whatever may be the conditions under which the motor car may be put to work, the extra vibration occasioned by the use of solid tyres appreciably shortens the life of the engine. And in Bombay where so many level crossings have to be negociated the bumping which is always associated with solid tyres invariably results in damage sooner or later. The writer knows of at least one case of a broken axle which resulted in this way, and it is not reasonable to expect a heavy car to stand such bumping as this unless there is some compensation in the way of trusses and tyres. Pneumatic tyres of course vary in quality, but the best of them show signs of wear and tear sooner than in England or on the Continent. They exhibit an eventual tendency to peel, and it must not be thought that on this account they are not all that is claimed for them. They are working under extra ordinary circumstances, and the results which are obtained out of them cannot be expected to be as good as when every thing is in their favour. It is a rather curious fact that in other directions rubber stands the strain of the Indian climate very well. The writer does not know (of course he is unlikely to be made aware of a manufacturer's secret) what efforts have been made to counteract the result of wear and tear upon scorching roads and in a burning sun, but he would suggest if the improvement has not been made already, the introduction of more fibre into the rubber. One thing is certain that the corporations who have the disposal of rubber tyres for motor cars are treating the public in India very fairly indeed in the matter of price.

Perhaps it would be as well now to turn to the opinions of motor car dealers themselves and let them tell their own story. Mr. Arthur Hoare, of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company and one of the directors of the Bombay Motor Car Company is of opinion that the real introduction of the motor car into India began with the Delhi Darbar. On the occasion of that ceremonial the Motor Car Company exhibited a large number of cars close to the Viceregal camp. It is from the experience gained at Delhi and elsewhere throughout India that the Company are now able to deal with the demands of their patrons. From the outset they have endeavoured to secure a car which would be suitable for India in every way, but more especially as regards climatic condition. For the most part the cars imported by them have been of French manufacture and in their show rooms are to be found cars made by such well known French firms as Peugot, Reinault and De Dion. They have had considerable experience with these three well known makes, and have come to the conclusion that the De Dion is admirably adapted to the country inasmuch as it is exceedingly easy to drive and exceeding reliable. They have now succeeded in having cars made to their own specification and with their own special requirements, the result of which is that the 1904 pattern as now imported by them are giving universal satisfaction wherever used. One of the first difficulties, says Mr. Hoare, which motor cars in India encounter, was the heating of the engines. This was noticed by such well known motorists as Lord Wolverton and Mr. Henry James, who came out for the Durbar and whose cars ran successfully through the Punjab during the cold weather of 1902-03. The Motor Car Company now import all their cars with extra large water tanks and the result has been shown to be very satisfactory indeed. The reliability of the cars referred to has recently been put to a very severe test by a six thousand miles tour made by Mr. Hoare through the Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, and Central India. As we intend to refer to this tour at greater length subsequently, it will only be necessary to say here that it was most successful in every way. For the cold weather of 1904 the Bombay Motor Car Company are making elaborate preparations. They have found that the demand in India is chiefly for small cars carrying from two to four people, and they are importing a large number of these types. Their two seated car for 1904 will be of De Dion manufacture throughout. It will be fitted with the special access rise at rear referred to, and also with a lightshed for protection from sun and rain and with a seat behind to carry a syce. Their next pattern, which will be a four seated car, will also be by the same makers, and can therefore be had with the well known tonneau body fitted with the double phaeton body as may be preferred by the purchaser. Finding at the same time that there is a demand for higher speeds in certain parts of the country, double cylinder cars of 10 to 12 h. p. are also being imported. Then for the use of Rajahs and others still larger cars propelled by four cylinder engines will be supplied. So far they have dealt only with automobiles which may be classed as pleasure vehicles, but shortly Bombay may expect to see motor cars in use for business purposes.

One of the cars which has made itself very popular on this side of India as indeed in Calcutta and Rangoon is the Oldsmobile. This is a run-about which is admirably adapted to the exigencies of climate and to the purchasing capacity of the average motorist. The Oldsmobile was one of the first to find its way to India and its neat design silence in running, simplicity of manip

ding well aerated out at present, and every ...ould be well ventilated. It is only to be ...ped some good may be the outcome of so much discussion. The Women's Industrial Council, ...f their quarterly meeting last month, brought the ...estion of servant's facilities for open-air exercise ...dge discussion, but, as was pointed out during ...e debate, it is difficult to make or enforce hard ...nd-fast rules in this direction. Things in the ...present state understate ily require remedying, and ...s in most cases there seems to be considerable fault ...upon both sides, the city, therefore, lies as much with the mistresses as with the maids. For if one ...wants training in her work the other wants training in management, for where the mistress has not method and does not know her work, it can hardly be expected that the domestic wheels will run smooth.

THE POWER OF THOUGHT.

I went to a lecture the other day—almost the first I had ever been to. It was on the Power of Thought. I did not know it was like that.

Lady Betty Boyle, who took me, knows so much about mental therapeutics that she was able to ask quite intelligent questions—at least the lecturer did not seem able to answer them.

Betty said, "Could the subliminal consciousness become detached from the supraliminal when the body was asleep?"

She said afterwards that it was not quite what she wanted to say.

The lecturer repeated that the power of thought stuck at nothing.

Betty evidently did not think his answer satisfactory, for she stood up and spoke very earnestly, unconsciously adopting his strong American accent.

"You say we have a body," she said, glancing down at her white panne dress.

For we were all in our best, as we were going on to a tea.

"I mean an astral body," she continued, "then when the material one is asleep does the astral join the supraliminal subliminal—or do you call it the subliminal supraliminal,or perhaps subliminal supra-astral-liminal?"

The lecturer said he guessed he would be very pleased to answer any questions when he wasn't so crowded as to time.

Which drew forth a request from Betty that she might have a moment's private conversation.

Of course he consented: people always do as she asks them.

I was left to ruminate in the lecture-room.

As we drove through the Park Betty became very communicative. She said we were far more wonderfully made than she had any idea of, that the nice American man with the squint had told her so many marvellous things that she felt too dazed to impart any of them.

My persuasions at length drew forth from her the startling information that my nice plump body was nothing but an electrical vibration.

"But how does he know?" I cried, gazing down at my muslin frock and Louis Quinze shoes.

Betty replied that all Mr. Hobbs's statements were the outcome of scientific research and experiment, and that he said it had been authentically proved that solidity in any form was nothing more nor less than arrested electricity.

"I don't like it," I cried; "and I can't believe it."

"Can't you?" Betty returned; "think it quietly over. I confess it is rather startling just at first, but one soon forgets that in realising its possibilities."

She looked so sublimely happy that I clamoured to be enlightened.

"If we are arrested electricity," Betty said, "we mean.

but a compound of vibrations, which are nothing.

"Which means?" I echoed.

"Everything," said Betty.

"Everything which isn't anything," I returned crossly.

"Everything that is anything," said Betty, "to vibrate harmony is to command harmony."

"I don't think I am inharmonious!"

"You were last week when you had the toothache."

"Well, wouldn't anyone be with an abscess at their root?"

"Not if they were master of the situation, or rather their vibrations," Bet y said; "at least, Mr. Hobbs says so. Physical and mental harmony is merely a matter of understanding your occult forces which brings perfect self-knowledge."

"Then why doesn't he cure his horrid squint?" I cried.

"He is curing it," Betty said; "he told me so."

She rose as she spoke, as we had reached our destination.

"What must it have been?" I said, as I followed her into the house.

Our hostess was not vibrating harmoniously, to judge from the strained hilarity of her expression. I shouldn't have noticed it as any other time,but Betty and Mr. Hobbs had turned my world completely upside down; so much so that I found myself asking an acquaintance if he had learnt the art of vibrating.

Which led to cross-questions and crooked answers, for I knew no more about it than he did.

"You don't do anything," I said; "it's a sort of natural development. At least, I think that is what the lecturer said. Merely a matter of understanding your occult forces don't you know."

"A sort of Maskelyne and Cook on your own account," he returned.

I thought his remark quite amusing but Betty was very indignant when I told her.

"People are so sceptical and obtuse where anything like this is concerned," she said, as we drove home "especially men; they know no more about their thought forces than the most thoughtless baby. Why, you must have seen for yourself Sir George (he had been our host) fuming and sputtering just because a cup of coffee had been upset."

"It went all over his shoes." I returned, "and I am sure it was very hot."

"His language was much hotter." Betty said, in a shocked tone; "and if he only knew the mental effort it cost him! Why, every damn he uttered must have generated a perfect hailstorm of nervous force."

"He looks very rubicund," I answered.

"My dear Meg his face is a mass of crooked lines and cross crumples. I used to feel sorry for his poor uncomplaining Louisa, but she isn't to be pitied half so much as he is."

"Who told you so?"

"No one," Betty returned; "only I've been reading a good deal about that kind of thing. Why, every cross, ill-tempered thought-vibration Sir George throws off attracts to him species of its own kind. That is why they are so universally disliked."

"Not Louisa?"

"Yes; her personality is so much weaker than his that it can only reflect the impressions received from him; such as 'We were so vexed we quite thought we should miss the train, &c."

"Are all our thoughts magnetic, Betty?"

She nodded, "Magnetic currents of vibrations," she said.

"How dreadful. I am always thinking horrid things about Frank's relations. Is that why they are so horrid? Do we make people horrid by thinking them so?"

Betty was sure we did.

"Then how does one catch hold of one's disagreeable currents?" I cried.

Betty said the only thing to do was to poise one's consciousness on a good thought-vibration,and by degrees it would attract others of its own kind.

"Then, if one wanted to become richer," I said, "all one would have to do would be to poise one's thought on one's income, believing it was double its size?"

"Then it would become so. But I wouldn't waste your thought forces on so material a desire, Meg. Our powers are given to help others more than ourselves."

"But if would be helping others if I could pay my bills!" I cried. "Do tell me how to poise!"

Betty said I must first lie flat down—it didn't matter where, so long as I wasn't disturbed. I must then close my eyes and think of nothing but beautiful things, such as "joy," "gladness," which would bring me in touch with my real self; after which I must send out a strong thought vibration declaring that I would become rich. "It is sure to come," she said as she dropped me at my door.

"Think of yourself as a magnetic battery giving forth rays of electric force."

"Do you think of yourself like that?" I said, looking at her piquant delicately tinted face.

"I am not a hygienist" was all she said as she drove away.—Blanche Stigwick in the "Westminster Gazette."

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Friday:—The depression which lay over the Multan district yesterday has become deeper and advanced slowly north east wards towards Central Punjab. At the same time the feeble depression which lay off the Arakan coast has passed northward into east Bengal. Elsewhere there has been no important change. Winds are approximately normal in direction except over Bengal where they are unusually easterly. At the head of the bay the force remains very strong and at several central stations the velocity exceeds the normal. The temperature has fallen almost everywhere, but the heat remains excessive except in north-east India, where the mean temperature is between 1 1-2 and 5 degrees below normal. The highest maxima reported are 117 degrees at Jacobabad and 114 at Hyderabad and Sirsa. Rain has been general over Bengal and Assam and showers have been received in Burma the north-west Himalayas and South Peninsula. Tezpur reports three inches, Jalpayguri and Chaibassa over 2 inches and Akyab, Barisal, Jessore-Sibsagar, Dhubri, Darjeeling and Calicut over one inch. The weather remains unsettled over north-east India where general thundershowers are probable. Further showers are also likely over the north-west Himalayas, the south of the peninsula nd Burma.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 6th May.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost everywhere. The barometer is generally below normal over the whole country and the deficiency in the extreme north-east exceeds one-tenth and a half.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to gale in Lower Sind and Cutch and fresh to strong in several other places.

Temperature.—Maxima show a small but steady rise all over the plains. The maximum varied from 117° at Jacobabad to 88° at Veraval and the minimum from 88° at Cuddapah to 66° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded in some places.

Rain.—Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut and a few drops at Agra and Jhansi.

Weather.—The low pressure area noticed the past two days in the north appears to be passing away northwards.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TEN DAYS IN BATH.

BY A RHEUMATIC SUBJECT.

"There is a slight inflammation of the sciatic nerve, and before it gets any worse you had better go to Bath," said my doctor.

"To Bath?" said I. "But surely, Doctor, you will not consign me to the dolarums?"

"Nonsense!" he replied. "Bath is a delightful old city, full of interesting literary and historical memories; and as for being quiet, why, that is just what you want after the racket of London."

"But would it not do me much more good to go to Aix or Carlsbad?" I pleaded.

"It will cost you three times as much and won't do you nearly as much good. Why on earth should you wear yourself out by running over half a continent in search of healing springs, when you've got what you want less than two hours from London?"

And so to Bath I came, and after a week in the old city, which its inhabitants quaintly call the Queen of the West, I find myself in perfect agreement with my doctor. In the first place, the journey is, as he said, a pleasant afternoon's drive, and it seemed to me that I was in Bath while I was still dreaming of starting from Paddington. It is certainly a stately old city. I realised as I drove past gardens and parades, through squares and by terraces, to find a lodging in an eighteenth-century street that climbed the hill with easy dignity. Visions of sedan-chairs with ladies painted and powdered, and gallants in satin and lace at their side, flashed through my mind, with scenes from Jane Austen's novels and the immortal "Pickwick." The squares and crescents with their gardens and trees overhanging the steep hill that keeps the north wind from the city, lead by graceful stone-built streets to the grey pile of the Abbey. They have an aroma of the past like scented rose-leaves that have lain for many years in some old Nankin bowl.

The city, too, has a "genre" of its own; Lander used to compare it to Florence. There is a classic touch about the pillared houses in the Crescent and the Circus, but Bath does not remind me of Florence so much as of some quiet town in Hanover. It has all the severity and simplicity of the Early Georgian and late Queen Anne style, and none of the vulgarity and rococo that mark the Early Victorian. This tradition of dignity and simplicity has been wisely carried on in the new municipal buildings in the High street and in the concert-hall that guards the spot where the Roman baths, most unique of all Roman remains in this country, are to be seen. But without local industries of importance (I had forgotten Bath buns and Oliver biscuits) the city would perhaps have relapsed into the sleepy condition of a cathedral city if it had not been for its springs of mineral water. Every year an increasing number of people come to take these waters and a wise municipality has introduced every modern invention in the way of hot air and electric treatment that is to be found in Continental watering-places. By a happy combination of these up-to-date methods with the waters, Bath stands second to none in the scientific treatment of all forms of gout and rheumatism. In a short time the Grand Pump Room Hotel, with its underground passage leading straight to the baths, will be open again and for those who can walk in spite of their gout there is a most comfortable hotel almost opposite the Abbey, with a view over the river and distant hills.

But I have not yet answered the question "What is there to do for the ordinary mortal who is accustomed to the gaiety of a Continental watering-place?" Perhaps a few hints from my diary of the last few days will be the best answer to this question.

On Sunday an electric car carried me down to an early bath. The sensation of being packed is one of the pleasantest in the world. After twenty minutes under a spray of hot water the limbs relax and grow supple, and then comes the culminating moment of the bath. Encased in hot towels and swathed in blankets you lie in a blissful state of repose, and only a bead of perspiration trickling down from your forehead to the tip of your nose reminds you of the old curse of Adam. Sipping your water while you dress, you lazily stroll into the cooling room, and from there I escaped back to my rooms to enjoy a Bath chop and an Oliver biscuit for breakfast. A short walk revealed a new side to Bath. While it caters for many human ills in its baths, the city provides every kind of cure for one's soul. You can be an Anabaptist, a Presbyterian, a Swedenborgian, a Catholic, an Evangelical or a Ritualist all before dinner, in the space of a mile square. But whatever your creed do not forget to go to the Pump Room at 12-30. There you will find the rank and fashion of Bath and all its visitors. And you must be very unlucky if you do not meet someone you know. On Monday, indeed, I had discovered so many old friends and made so many new ones that it became difficult to divide one's attention between them. But Monday wore on as any event have passed pleasantly enough, for there was an excellent concert by the city band in the new concert hall that occupied two hours in the afternoon, and for those who had sufficiently recovered to renew their skipping youth there was a fancy-dress ball in the assembly rooms.

On Wednesday the Mayor Major Simpson, who fills the office of master of the ceremonies with admirable aplomb held a reception in the concert hall and the Roman promenade which overlooks the Roman baths. The scene was pretty and gay and in warmer weather it would be difficult to imagine a more romantic place for a moonlight stroll than round the Roman baths with the west front of the Abbey archly looking down on you. Of course it is the proper thing to go to bed early when you are taking the baths; but if you can gain a dispensation, there are concerts three evenings in the week and always a play to be seen at the theatre. In the summer the country round Bath, with its undulating vales clothed with deep woods and green pastures and its rolling uplands flecked with yellow cornfields, makes many a delightful drive. Happy the man who has a motor car, for the hills are steep; but when once you are on the top, the breezes which blow straight from the Bristol Channel brace you after the relaxation of the baths.

Bath is really an illustration of the old proverb—Give a dog a bad name. So many people refuse to come to it because they have heard that it is dull.

If you want blinding sunlight dusty, clattering streets, and an atmosphere of feverish activity, go to your Continental watering-place. But if a condition of your cure is rest for the nerves already strained by the tension of London life, you will return no better than when you went. It is not fair to compare Bath with such places, and then to complain that there is nothing to do in this quiet West Country city. For Bath provides sufficient for every taste if your pleasure is in books there is an admirable literary institution; if you are sociable there is a good club. For the golfing man there are breezy links on the hills, for the riding man there are good mounts, and a race course to gallop over. And at Easter and Christmas there are public dances and entertainments while at ordinary seasons there is always a good band in the afternoon and an occasional concert in the evenings.—"Westminster Gazette."

THE REVIVAL OF "ALMACK'S."

ITS OLD-TIME SOCIAL STARS AND A ROMANCE.

Arrangements are now complete for the attempt to resuscitate Almack's. The new club was to be opened at 20, Berkeley-street, on May 1, and the committee includes the Duchess of Newcastle, Lord and Lady Linlithgow, and Lord and Lady Hunting ton.

There has been more than one previous attempt to revive the glories of "Almack's. Some years ago a gentleman who was connected with a country bank and had Quaker connections so far mistook his "matier" as to send circulars to his friends proposing a revival of Almack's. He did not understand his times. The whole point of Almack's—which made it so ravishingly desirable—the "Manchester Guardian" states, was that most people were kept out. But who was to keep out people from the new club, who was to confess the social taxes, and, above all, by what authority? These questions could not be clearly answered, as it was not understood that the author of the circulars proposed himself as "pontifex maximus," and so the circulars received a chilly attention, as similar proposals always will.

Certain names have been wrongly put into the position of expressing the grandeur of the real Almack's. The true stars were Lady Willoughby de Eresby and Sarah Sophia Lady Jersey. The difference between to-day and the hey-day of Almack's is implied in the story of Lady Jersey's mother—how Miss Child (the only child of her father) wished to marry Lord Westmorland; how her father, Mr. Child, the banker of Osterley, disapproved; how Miss Child drugged her duenna and escaped from the house in Berkeley square where Lord Rosebery lives now; how Lord Westmorland carried her off in his carriage; how the front door of the house in Berkeley square was left ajar and the flight was very soon discovered; how Mr. Child drove furiously after the runaways; how he had just overtaken them when Lord Westmorland shot dead one of the leaders in Mr. Child's carriage; how the runaways cross the border into Scotland and were married; how Mr. Child returned quietly to London and disinherited his daughter; and how he added that if she had a son, neither the son nor any descendant of his daughter in the male line was to inherit the bank money. Thus did he provide for the permanent discomfiture of the hated name of Westmorland. But Lady Westmorland's daughter, who became Lady Jersey, inherited the bank. She became the star of Almack's and was Zenobia in Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion," and the holder of the title of Jersey is the head of Child's Bank to this day.

THE CITY MORTALILY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Muadle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	15
B Mandvi, Chunkle, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	7	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadry, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	11	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	4	9
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	11	7	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	4	10
G Mahimiand Worli	5	4	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospital	0	8	17
Total	44	48	115
Total plague deaths to date...	275,148	226,9 8	
Same date last year	70	70	142

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howards Countess of Wemyss says "It gives numb satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

If there be any person in this world more particularly deserving of pity than the rest of mankind it must surely be the timid Greenland lover who has at last mustered up courage to confess his passion to his lady-love. In the language of the Eskimos the words "I love you" take upon themselves the quite appalling guise of "Univilligssarut ilumalerfimajungmarsigajak," the prospect of saying which must surely nip many a promising romance in the bud. There is however, one possible advantage in this portentous form of address—the lady would have ample time during its delivery to consider her reply.

One of the first great truths to strike the earnest student of the gentle art of advertising is the way in which every nationality chooses different methods to charm the purchaser's money out of his pocket. We are already too familiar with the brazen American method. In Germany the advertiser has a more tenderly insinuative genius. Here for instance, is an undertaker's advertisement which appeared in a German paper recently: 'Assuredly, nowhere in the world could be found anything more modern or more elegant than our latest creation in hearses. We provide them in three styles. The first is ornamented with an angel, the second with a cross, the third with a crown. But all of them alike are the subject of equal care and talent and we have no doubt that they will meet with a warm welcome from the honourable public."

If one remembers the scanty wants of the Japanese soldiers as compared with our own, it seems natural enough that their pay should be small, to say nothing of their pensions. Nevertheless it is a little surprising how very low are these latter,either when awarded to the invalided soldier himself or to the relatives of one killed in service. Thus, for example for the support of the widow and children of those killed in action the yearly pension is as follws in the various ranks:—Private soldier, 35 to 57 yen (the yen is approximately two shillings); non-commissioned officer, 90 to 150 yen; lieutenant, 180 yen; captain, 300 yen; major, 450 yen; lieutenant-colonel, 600; and colonel, 750 yen. These sums are forfeited in case of the remarriage of the mother. The motherless children of fallen soldiers receive pensions on a considerably lower scale even than this.

The time for the re-enactment of sumptuary laws is evidently at hand in America. It is not, however, the vulgar display of the millionaire class which is at present threatened with repression in the interests of the community at large. On the contrary it is the red skirts worn by Italian women in Pennsylvania which have roused the ire of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railway Company. These Italian women, it seems, are in the habit of gathering fallen coal along the railway lines. The drivers of approaching trains, seeing their red skirts along the track ahead of the trains have taken them for danger signals and have stopped their trains, greatly to the derangement of the timetable. So an order has been issued that any woman wearing a red skirt who trespasses upon the land of the Company is to be summarily arrested. Those dressed in more sober hued costumes are to be allowed to glean the fallen coal harvest as before.

The advent of the motor-car has caused its drivers in many instances to regard British rural police with an unfriendly eye. It may calm their ire if they reflect what they would have to put up with in an encounter with the rural police in Russia. In a report from the district of Verkhne-Dnieprovsk, in the government of Ekaterinoslaff, we are told that one of these policemen met two peasants walking (not motoring) along a country road. They were talking together, and their voices apparently displeased the policeman for he ordered them to speak lower. As they did not do this quickly enough for his satisfaction he drew his sword and cut one of them down. The man fell to the ground, whereupon the policeman, as if to show that he was prudent as well as valiant, took to his heels. The peasant was carried to the nearest hospital where he still remains. What became of the policeman we are not informed.

In the course of two years and a half the works in construction of the railway from Damascus to Mecca have covered a total distance of 412 kilometers so far as the excavating and embanking are concerned. The rails have been laid for 300 kilometers, and 222 more are already in working order. The number of necessary bridges, aqueducts, and viaducts is considerable and the boring of a tunnel 145 metres in length has also been necessary. This work has had one great peculiarity, that of having been entirely carried out so far as the labour is concerned, by Turkish soldiers without any previous experience. As they gain practice in the work it is hoped that the remainder of the 888 kilometres which divide Damascus from Medina will be covered at a quicker rate of progress. The fact that pilgrims to Rome should travel in express trains and cross-channel steamers is surely less remarkable than will be the specials of the followers of the Prophet travelling to Mecca not by camel caravan but by third-class railway carriage probably at excursion rates.

The good Belgian city of Louvain is anxious to perpetrate a piece of body-snatching, of a sufficiently harmless kind, by its said, and has appealed to the Minister of Fine Arts to aid it towards its wishes. In the Church of St. Peter in Louvain repose the bones of Henry I of Brabant, of his wife Mathilde of Flanders, and of his daughter Marie, wife of the Emperor Otto. The bodies of Duke Henry II, and his wife Marie of Thuringia, whose descendants are the reigning House of Hesse, were buried, on the other hand in the convent of Villers in the beautifully situated ruins of which their graves are still to be seen. The aforesaid Church of St. Peter at Louvain considering itself to be the Westminster Abbey or St. Denis of the Dukes of Barbant, now demands that these bones shall be removed from their present resting place and reinterred at Louvain. Such a fuss has been made understand what the Minister of the Fine Arts has to do with it, or indeed why the ducal pair should not be allowed to remain in their chosen place of burial but after all, it is nons of our business.

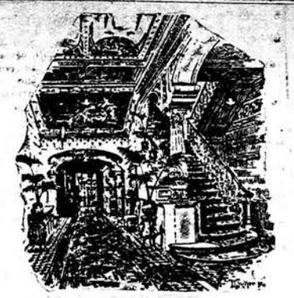
They have been having a very severe thunderstorm indeed at Girard, in Illinois—so severe that the descriptive powers of the staff of the Anchor, published in that centre of light and learning, had to be stretched to their utmost to deal with it in fitting terms. Here is the result: the lightning cut many striking capers on Monday night; it went capering over the wires, spattering and crackling in blue streaks, red and white balls, all with a sulphurous smell resembling bad ozone; hundreds of persons watched the wonderful display, some with admiration at the wondrous works of God, some with awe at the mighty blinding flashes of nature as shown by its phenomena, and some trembled with a fear indescribable at their weakness in the presence of infinite inimable fluid. Miller Bross progressive farmers in our north-west territory, are short a good calf which departed this life at the suggestion of a stroke of lightning during the electrical disturbance Monday night. The barn was also struck and damaged some.

In France, as folswhere, the public official has much to bear in the way of public ingratitude, yet, like his foreign colleagues, he rather deserves the highest praise for the precision, the scientific exactitude and the conscientiousness which he displays even in the smallest detail of his duties. A French writer has just discovered an example of this which is eloquent of proof. In a town discreetly veiled under the name of R—the Receiver General of Finances had occasion to receive from the mayor of a neighbouring town an i transmit to a Government office a certificate vouching for the continued existence of a certain Mademoselle A——,aged seventy-one years." A careless official would have no doubt considered the terms of the certificate sufficiently explicit. Not so this Receiver General. His heart filled, no doubt, with patriotic zeal,he returned it to the sender with a note indicating a vacant space provided in the printed form. This note read "You have omitted to state whether the lady is a minor or of full age."

A German missionary who recently returned from Central Africa has been giving some interesting details of the way in which the natives brew their beer. There are four kinds of it. The most popular is that made of bananas. The fruit is plucked while green, and is placed in a sort of underground oven in which a fire of dry leaves is kept burning for four or five days. The bananas are then taken out, peeled and placed in a trough and covered with fine grass. Women then press upon this kneaded mass, and press out the pith of the fruit. This is fermented by the admixture of sorghum meal and in five days the beer is ready to drink. Another kind is made from sorghum, the grain of which is made to swell in cold water and subsequently in a basket placed in the sun, after which it is crushed on a stone. It is next stirred up in boiling water, cooled again by the addition of cold water and a little sour banana beer, after which it is ready for drinking. A third kind is the so-called sweet beer, which is simply water mixed with the sap of the banana, which it turns sour. This is described as being very similar to champagne, but is looked down upon as only suitable for women and children. Honey beer is a mixture of four parts of water to one of honey kept cooking on a fire for three days.

Times have changed in the matter of jewels as in everything else. In old days, diamond necklaces were handed down through several generations, and a woman wore her jewels unaltered from her bridal days to the years of her grandmotherhood. Even a decade ago we could identify our friends in the crowd by the pattern of their necklaces or the shape of their familiar "fenders." But we have changed all that. Family jewels are now re-arranged for each successive bride, says "M.A.P." and smart women have their ornaments reset every season quite as a matter of course.

In time, no doubt says the "Sketch," the walls of some at present unbuilt theatre on Piccadilly towards the Park under some at present unsyndicated impresario will echo with the laughter of some at present unborn audiences after recital by some at present unknown musical comedy evolved from the inner consciousness of some at present undiscovered author and composer.



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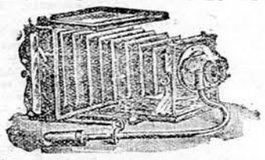

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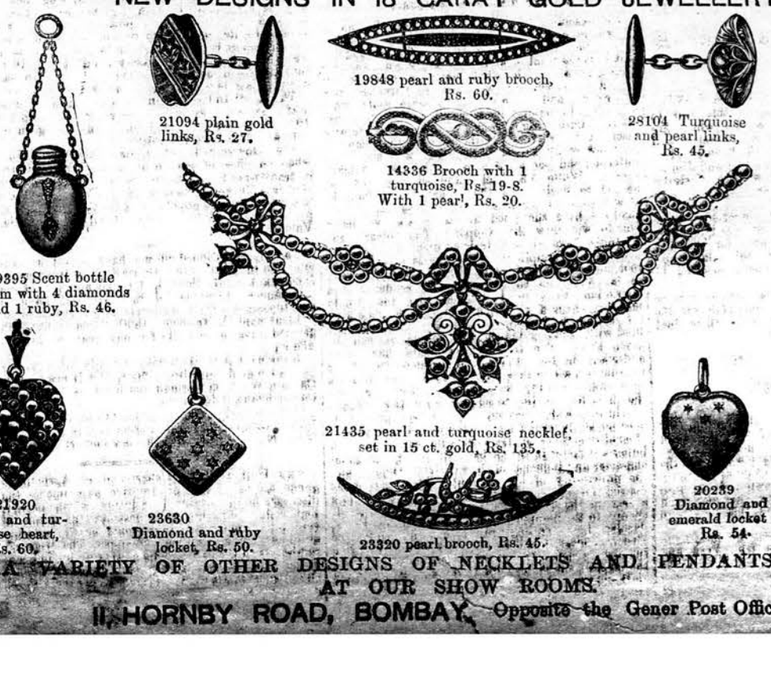
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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THREE actors have written the new play at the Comedy "Sunday" and there is much in itthat might excuse the playgoer for looking indulgently upon their adoption of the musical-comedy motto, "Three heads (and upwards) are better than less." No one of course, would be so unkind as to ask the playgoer why three authors should be better than one or two, because, in the first place, speaking generally they arenot, and in the second, there would be no explaining the mystery if they were. The most, and the least, one could do, would be to agree with him that in the face of results in the matter of Sunday, the three-headed author was not to be slighted and looked down upon as the fraudulent freak of a country fair. The play is an extremely neat and well-balanced piece of dramatic work; the dialogue is natural throughout even when it is brilliantly witty, the story and the characters are uncommonly interesting. Above all, "Sunday" has been received with enthusiasm. So the three actors who hide behind the name of "Thomas Raceward," though not so successfully but that the elbow of Mr. Horace Hodges, who has a fine character-part in the play, has not been discovered protruding from behind the screen, will, in all probability, remain linked together, at all events for a time, in future dramatic efforts.

Who would have thought that the classically handsome Miss Julia Neilson could ever have made up her mind to undertake the part of an American hoyden! Surely such a character must have been far from that mind when the actress made her first entrance upon the boards in the Leighton draperies of Galatea! And yet, what a truthful and consistent picture she gives us in her impersonation of "Thomas Raceward's" tomboy of a heroine Sunday! If anyone but Miss Neilson herself had told me some weeks ago that she was shortly to be discovered running about the Comedy stage with an American accent and a Minnie Palmer sun-bonnet (the latter hanging down her back, like the historical golden hair), I fear my politeness would have not stood the strain of swallowing the tale without a large pinch of salt. Not even my recollection of the rough comedy scenes in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," to the life of which Miss Neilson contributed so much, would have thinned down my conviction that I was being deceived. That her performance of Sunday should have proved one of the most successful of her achievements is a surprise that one can hardly help dwelling upon. It is so utterly different from everything the actress has done before.

The authors, as well as Miss Julia Neilson, have a surprise for visitors to the Comedy. They have written an entirely satisfactory last act. It is one that is safe to be played all by itself at future testimonial benefits. Sunday, the hoyden heroine, after a visit to England, which has left her deeply in love with a Colonel Brinthorpe, is back again in the remote Western township, Silver Creek, where she has been brought up from a baby by four rough diamonds—Bret Harte-like miners,with hearts as true as their aim—called Towzer, Lively, Davy, and Jacky. In the prologue, Towzer told Sunday that if ever a man made a dishonourable proposal to her she was just to whip out her revolver and shoot him. The time soon came for her to draw the weapon from her belt, but while she was hesitating to carry out Towzer's orders, Jacky, the youngest of the four strange guardians, appeared on the scene and promptly relieved her of the responsibilities of the act. The dead man was the worthless and unprincipled brother of the man she afterwards, in England, fell in love with. So, on discovering this, she has come back to the "boys" at Silver Creek, leaving behind her such an unsatisfactory explanation of her sudden departure that the Colonel determines to follow her.

So Sunday is home again with her original protectors, laying their meals for them in the living room of the rough little house at the Creek, and with a willing if saddened, heart energetically resuming her old housework in an endeavour to rub off the edge of her disappointment. She is no longer the hoyden, with the sun-bonnet falling from her head, but a sober and meditative woman with a cloud-bonnet on her brow. Still, the "boys" are glad enough to have her with them once more and give her a great welcome. Soon the Break Harte and the Mark Twain atmosphere of the miners' house is intruded upon by the polish of Brinthorpe courtesies, and Sunday finds herself face to face with the Colonel who is eager to know the reason of her flight. She tells him the story of his brother's death but leaves him to conclude that the bullet was from her own revolver. Jacky, however, immediately puts this right by a confession. The Colonel is silent, and in the dim lamplight it is not easy to see by his face how he is treating the problem sprung upon him. With a brave but breaking heart Sunday picks up her candle lit for her by Jacky, and bids the miners good-night. She kisses them one by one on their shaggy heads, saying" Good-night, Jacky!—Good night Lively!—Good-night,Davy!—Good-night, Towzer!" Then, coming to the man she thinks she has lost, she says with sad emphasis, "Good-bye, Colonel Brinthorpe!" The Colonel answers as emphatically, Good-night, Sunday! Usual happy end, tableau, and curtain. Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry are admirable throughout the whole play, but in this last scene they surpass themselves, and one leaves the theatre full of sincere gratitude to them for a pretty and wholesome but none the less exciting and intellectual entertainment.

It is fashionable now to be dead in print and alive in fact, and so the beautiful Senorita Tortajada, who is herself nothing if not up-to-date, will no doubt take obituary with characteristic and becoming good temper. Still it must have been something of a shock to her to learn that grim apoplexy and a cold German railway station were the main features of her death scene. Here is the sad news as it was given out recently by a London newspapers: Senorita Tortajada, the well-known Spanish dancer, was seized on Thursday with a fit of apoplexy at the Klosterthor railway station at Hamburg, while on the point of starting for Copenhagen and died immediately. She was one of the most beautiful and fascinating women" etc. Beautiful and fascinating she was, and is, but dead she is not. The clever lady is in the best of health and spirits and would like it to be spread about London, where her visits are always looked forward to with undisguised joy by the patrons of the Alhambra that although she cannot choose her death as she has chosen her life she ventures to hope that apoplexy is not one of her weaknesses. The hope is heartily echoed here and congratulations are added to it.

The beauty and fascination of the Spanish dancer, so luckily acknowledged by the reporter of her death as accidental compensation for the less agreeable portion of his paragraph, have attracted in their time many admires to her feet, and the story goes that those feet themselves once played a prominent part in a farce of one-sided love, whereof a passionate French baron was the representative. Finding, after many vain endeavours to make her acquaintance, that the dancer refused to be sympathetic, the baron turned on the humble and tearful mood, and sent a note to Senorita Tortajada, asking her to give him one of her shoes as a keepsake. He worked in an artful little compliment at the conclusion of the letter by begging her to remember that it was only a very small thing he was asking for. He said too (though this was not so complimentary), that if she sent him the shoe he would be satisfied and never bother her again. The dancer knew that this was all nonsense, and that if she did as requested or begged, he would be as persistent as ever in his unwelcome attentions, and so she made up her mind to take no notice of his epistle. Afterwards however, an idea occurred to her that made her smile. She would send him a shoe—but not one of her own. Her dresser, a lady somewhat advanced in years, had a foot like a pancake, and Senorita Tortajada borrowed one of her shoes and sent it to the baron in a box tied round with blue ribbon. The gift had the desired effect. The baron wrote no more, neither did he smile.

At least no more Moore and Burgess and Mohawks They sang their last song and cracked their last joke on Saturday.

At the Hall of St. James many virtuous dames
May be seen on a popular nights,
Or to Madame Tussaud they may go, for they know
That it's perfectly proper and right.
But the virtuous dames, the cousins from the country, and the clergymen and others, as the moneylenders' announcements define respectable society generally, will no more go to the small Hall of St. James for the popular evenings—the once popular evenings, I should say—of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. And the Burnt Cork Brigade cannot grumble. They have had something more than their day. They have had their generations.

Personally,the partnership organised between George Washington Moore and Fred Burgess over forty years ago was a strange one. The two men were utterly different in temperament, ideas, and tastes. Burgess was a quiet man, a bookworm and a collector of manuscripts and lived in semi-country retirement. Moore (who, by the way, is alive and well to-day, though eighty-two years of age) was not a quiet man neither was he a book worm nor a collector of manuscripts, and he lived near the Eyre Arms in the Finchley Road. In the days when he used to entertain very largely at his house, the regiments of gaily coloured vases which bordered his long carriage drive carried large coloured glass balls, three pairs of which were visible to the admiring yes of the errand boys and servant girls of the neighbourhood, and stuck out like so many giant Easter eggs in so many overgrown egg-cups. Twenty years ago (which was when I beheld them myself through the bars of the tall red and gold gate) was not an artistic age, and other people besides errand boys and servant girls envied the great minstrel for being rich enough to afford so fine a scheme of garden decoration. Indeed a number of grown-up men, who did not wait to be classified or to have their identity noted, once got into the garden of Moore House as the place was called, and admired the coloured balls so much that they could not possibly resist the temptation to take them away.

Pony Moore was a very early riser—it being his custom to drive a spider-wheeled American cart to Hendon and back before breakfast—and so he was one of the first to notice the disappearance from his grounds of his precious globes. He was greatly distressed at his loss, and the groom said that when he realised that they had really been stolen, and that thier departure was not the joke of a few late-going friends of last night's card party, the old gentleman made some remarks which shut up the convolvulusses with a snap! However, Pony Moore was not to be done. He obtained a lot more from goodness knows where (this was always a profound mystery to the neighbours), and had them fixed by their little staples to the bottoms of the vases by chains. His argument, when spoken to about this peculiar form of flower, was that coloured glass balls were much prettier than geraniums, and that they didn't take up the gardener's time. They certainly didn't want watering of trimming, but a lot of people around seemed to think that they wanted smashing.

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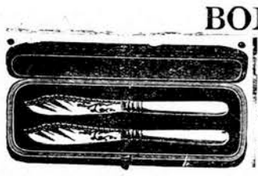

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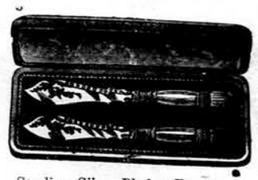

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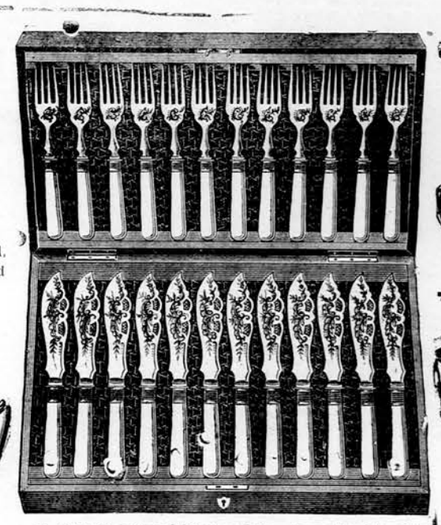

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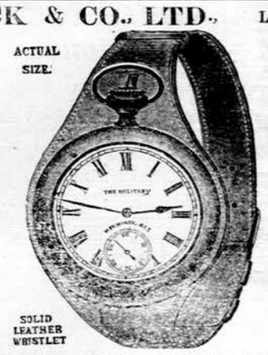

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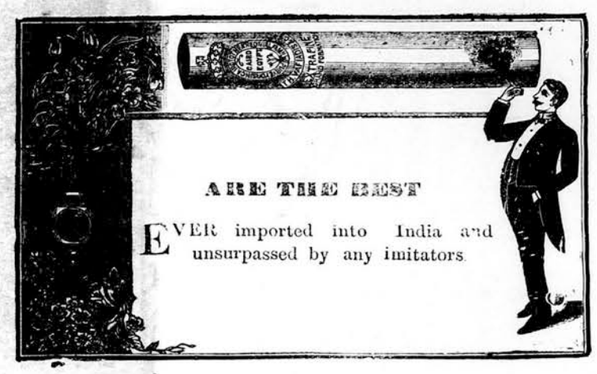

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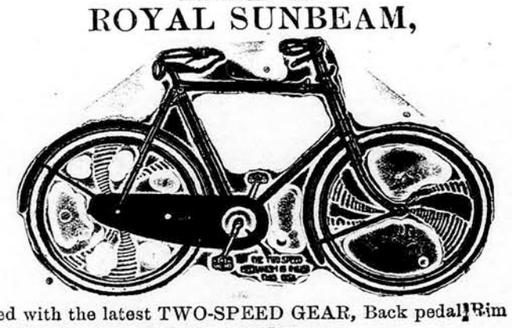

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